Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862. NUMBER 79.

Amusements.

MUSICAL.

Preparatory Class OF THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Second Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union, will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER [illegible] Under the direction of Professor Hans Balatka.

The objects of this Class will be to perfect the [illegible] in the science of Music and the Art of [illegible] Tickets of admission to be had at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store, or of Professor BALATKA, at the Hall of the Musical Union, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock P. M. daily. By order of the Executive Committee, J. H. [illegible], Sec'y.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, Sole owner and manager.

Last week of the popular Comedian, MR. CHANFRAU, Who will appear this evening in his great negro character of UNCLE PETE in the Octoroon.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7th, will be presented, FOR THE LAST TIME, the great sensation play of THE OCTOROON; or, Life in Louisiana. Which will be presented with all its original splendor, a superior cast, and the introduction of the popular melody "KINGDOM COMING" and a most exciting STEAMBOAT RACE BY MOONLIGHT on the Mississippi River.

UNCLE PETE ..... MR. CHANFRAU.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL. THREE NIGHTS MORE. THE CHICAGO FAVORITES, Arlington & Donniker's MINSTRELS. Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 8th. Entire change of Programme each evening. Admission ..... 25 Cts. CHAS. S. WOOD, Business Manager.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Classes open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 56 Lake street. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, French Plate Mirrors and Household Goods, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street, a great variety of the following goods, new and second-hand: [illegible] Also—French Oval and other Mirrors. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY E. A. JESSEL, On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Sales room, No. 98 Randolph Street, Large and peremptory sale of Dark Blue French Army Cloths, of superior quality. Also, one hundred pieces of Fine Black Cloths, Satin Doeskins and Cassimeres, To be sold without reservation. They are well worthy the attention of the trade. Also, Plain Black Silks, Satins, Velvets, Col'd Silks, [illegible] E. A. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. TRADE SALE OF 40 Crates of WHITE CROCKERY, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street, Forty Crates of the best WHITE CROCKERY Of the manufacture of James Edwards & Son's, [illegible] Tea Ware; the most complete assortment we ever had at our sale. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped at small expense, by an experienced packer. The attention of dealers is particularly invited to this sale, which is positive and without reserve for cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND BUCK GAUNTLETS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 300 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 100 cases Women's Balmoral Gaiters and Lace Boots; 25 cases Children's Shoes. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46 [illegible] Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two new three-story and Basement Brick Houses, Nos. 380 and 382 Wabash avenue, now being finished with all modern improvements, with large brick stables [illegible] Inquire of GEO. E. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

TO RENT—Till May 1st, 1863, a furnished house, No. 180 Cass street, with eight rooms, gas and water, and in a good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—The Brick Store No. 178 Randolph street, 175 feet deep to an alley, will be rented low to a good tenant. Good location for a Wholesale and Retail Grocer. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 7 Metropolitan Block, or the undersigned. WILLIAM BLAIR, 176 Lake street.

TO RENT—House No. 352 Wabash avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, containing nine rooms and a good cellar. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, in rear of No. 180 North Water street.

TO RENT.—The Hotel known as the Tippecanoe House, 205 and 207 Kinzie street, to be rent. [illegible] Gas, water and stable on the premises. Part of the furniture for sale at auction prices if tenant desires. A good tenant can secure favorable terms. The house does a good business. Apply at the house, or address Box 1[illegible].

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park near Depot, beautiful location, good well, cistern, barn, &c. House contains nine rooms, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of repairing done. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. W. R. PROSSER, 180 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 182 Adams street. Day boarders wanted.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at [illegible] Adams street.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, suitable for accommodating married or single gentlemen, may be obtained at [illegible] South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Court House or Post Office.

BOARDING.—A Few Desirable Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at the first door north of Sheppard Place, on Indiana Avenue. Terms moderate.

Miscellaneous.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. [illegible] BUSHELS PER DAY. Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 4,000. " " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000. " " 3 - - - 500 to 800. GUARANTEED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN. [illegible] J. C. RICHARDS. Manufacturer, 200 and 202 Washington St. N. B.—Constantly on hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

NOTICE. If the party who sold us $[illegible] of Demand Notes [illegible] in Gold, on Tuesday morning, [illegible] will communicate with us, he will confer a favor and learn of something to his advantage. BUXTON & CO. Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. OFFICE, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

# The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF THE HATCHIE.

The battle of the Hatchie, the day after the victory at Corinth, was another desperate engagement and another brilliant success, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, and the capture of a large number of prisoners and arms, and two batteries of artillery. It was won by Generals Hurlbut and Ord, who marched directly South from Bolivar after the battle of Corinth, and intercepting Van Dorn, drove him back upon Rosecrans' victorious legions. This was generalship, and its results are among the most gratifying which the history of the war records for the Union arms.

The mortality of officers, as shown in the dispatch of our special correspondent, who reached Cairo from Corinth last evening, was very severe in both battles.

GENERAL OGLESBY.

Illinois is called to mourn the loss of another of her bravest and most honored soldiers slain in battle. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, a fit companion of the lamented Wallace, has died of wounds received in the battle of Corinth, yielding his life in the very hour of victory. A more intrepid spirit was never offered up on the altar of his country; a more generous heart never ceased to beat. We, who knew General Oglesby, mourn him for those qualities which commanded the love of his fellow men; others can only deplore the loss of those virtues which excited admiration and respect.

Gen. Oglesby was, we believe, a native of Kentucky, from which State he migrated to Central Illinois in early youth. His career as a soldier began with the Mexican war, in which he enlisted as a private. He fought with conspicuous gallantry at Cerro Gordo and the subsequent battles of Gen. Scott's march to the capital. Returning after the war to his home at Decatur he engaged in business pursuits with marked success, and contributed largely by his energy to the growth of that prosperous town. In the political campaign of 1858 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the old 7th district, receiving 11,760 votes against 13,388 for J. C. Robinson, Democrat. In the presidential campaign he was selected as the Republican candidate for the State Senate in the Decatur district, which had given over four hundred Democratic majority at the previous election. He made a most energetic canvass of the district, and was elected by about 150 majority, running considerably ahead of his ticket and receiving a majority in his own county of Macon, which had always before been decidedly Democratic. His course in the Legislature was marked by uprightness and fearless adherence to the principles which he had espoused. When the traitors of the South threatened disunion, he threatened war, and when they fired on Fort Sumter he raised a company of volunteers and was elected colonel of the 8th Illinois regiment. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general for gallantry at Fort Donelson, where as senior colonel he commanded a brigade.

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," was Gen. Oglesby's leading motto. Whether in politics, war, or private life, the same restless energy characterized him. Coupled with this trait was an inexhaustible fund of humor, overlying a heart full of all noble emotions, which made him a most agreeable companion to his friends, and endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. If the advantages of early education had been added to his natural gifts he would have taken a place among the foremost of the nation. He has been slain by slavery, but his blood has not been poured out for his country in vain! He has left to his kindred and State a glorious example, and his name will long be remembered as a citizen and a soldier without fear and without reproach.

A TEXAN'S VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

We ask a careful perusal of the speech of U. S. Senator Hamilton of Texas, delivered in Cooper Institute, New York, last Friday night, on the causes of the rebellion. Among other things, he declared that there was no man who deserved the name of statesman in the South, who would pretend that secession was caused by any aggression of the North upon the people of the South. And it was still less the result of any act of oppression on the part of the government of the United States, and leading rebels admitted it. It was the deliberate purpose of the controlling spirits to establish a new order of government in which the few shall rule the many, and whose arbitrary will shall be the law to be obeyed by the masses. The speech cast a flood of light on the purposes of the oligarchy who have set on foot the rebellion. It is the determined purpose of the slave holding power, he says, after breaking up the Union, to reduce the non-slaveholders to the condition of serfs.

Mr. Hamilton heartily supports the proclamation of the President, and declares that the power of the slaveholders must be broken and destroyed before the North will be safe or the Union saved. Again, we say, read the speech of the gallant Texan.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending Oct. 4, 1862:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date, for three years:

[illegible]

[illegible]

## LATEST FROM CORINTH.

### The Battle of the Hatchie.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Gens. Hurlbut and Ord Overtake and Pulverize the Enemy.

The Rebels Throw Away Everything in Their Retreat.

400 Prisoners and Two Batteries of Artillery Captured.

SEVERE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Death of General Oglesby.

GENERAL ORD SEVERELY WOUNDED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 7, 1862.

The victory at the Hatchie, as well as at Corinth, is complete and satisfactory. The enemy is routed on every hand, and is now in full retreat fifteen or twenty miles to the southward—what there is left of them. When the character and probable issue of the fight at Corinth became evident to Gen. Grant, orders were issued for the march of Gen. Hurlbut from Bolivar to intercept the enemy's retreat. Gen. H. came up with the enemy's videttes about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and skirmished considerably. Towards night General Ord arrived with fresh troops, and about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, prepared to advance. About half a mile from the camp of the preceding night the enemy disputed our advance, first with cavalry, then with infantry, and finally with artillery. The road led our troops along a lane, narrow and winding, through forest and swamp, and over steep hills, where artillery horses were unable to haul the guns, and the men brought them over by hand. The enemy posted their artillery upon the brows of the hills, and their infantry in the forest and jungles, but the determined valor of our brave men overcame every obstacle, and they were driven back again across the Hatchie, in the direction of Corinth. The bridge they had not time to burn, so sorely were they pursued.

On the north side of the river and about half a mile distant they made a stand, and here was the turning point of the engagement. The enemy were beaten back until their advance was reached by Rosecrans, who was pursuing on the Chewalla road. The particulars of this fight have not been received, save that the enemy were beaten and utterly routed. A large number of prisoners were taken and several valuable batteries of artillery.

The casualties among commissioned officers in this fight are large. I have been able to receive only the following: Major General E. O. C. Ord, severely wounded; Brigadier General Martin (rebel) killed; Lieutenant W. A. Mason 35th Ind., wounded; Capt. C. M. Vaughn 53d Ill., wounded; Capt. J. H. Allen 32d Ill., wounded; Lieutenant J. W. Newton 28th Ind., wounded; Capt. J. A. Davis 46th Ill., wounded; Capt. E. J. Weiser 3d Iowa, wounded; Lieutenant W. B. Hannel 3d Iowa, wounded; Major John Rhinelander 25th Ind., wounded.

Our entire loss in the battle of the Hatchie will probably make 500 killed and wounded, with a full proportion of officers.

Gen. Hurlbut took 400 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms, two full batteries and caissons for another.

Among the rebel prisoners is an aid to Gen. Van Dorn, and several of his colonels.

The casualties of the battle of Corinth come in slowly. From a personal examination of several of our hospitals there, I am satisfied that we have nearly 1,000 men wounded. We probably lost in killed at Corinth 250 men. The 66th Illinois had twenty killed and sixty wounded, the 47th Illinois 150 killed and wounded; 8th Wis. 130 killed and wounded; 2d Iowa, twenty killed and 100 wounded, and 10 missing; 16th Wisconsin forty killed and wounded.

The casualties among officers at Corinth, so far as I am able to learn, are: Lieut. Northrup, 16th Wis., killed; Lieut. Blake, 2d Iowa, wounded; Lieut. Neil, 2d Iowa, killed; Lieut. Snowton, 2d Iowa, killed; Lieut. Barber, 2d Iowa, wounded; Capt. Hill, 46th Ill., wounded; Capt. Boyd, 46th Ill., wounded; Brig. Gen. Hackleman, killed; Brig. Gen. Oglesby, wounded; Brig. Gen. McArthur, slightly; Col. Baldwin, 57th Illinois, slightly; Col. Baker, 2d Iowa, killed; Maj. Kuhn, 9th Ill., wounded; Lieut. Col. Thrush, 47th Ill., killed; Adjt. Klock, 9th Ill., wounded; Adjt. S. A. Branard, 52d Ill., killed; Lieut. Col. Sanders, 16th Iowa, wounded; Lieutenant William Brown, quartermaster 7th Ill., wounded; Maj. Kettle, reported wounded; Maj. Stone, 1st Mo. artillery, wounded; Maj. Jefferson, 8th Wis., wounded; Lieut. Col. Robbins, wounded; Maj. W. G. Coleman Stanley, A. A. G., wounded; Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, 43d Ohio, wounded; Adj. Chas. E. Hoyle, 43d Ohio, dead; Capt. Sam. Twilhouse, 43d Ohio, wounded; Lieut. McLaren, 43d Ohio, wounded; Lieut. A. Horn, 43d Ohio, wounded; Col. Gilbert, 39th Ohio, wounded; Lieut. Col. Bartholson, 80th Ohio, killed; Maj. Lanning, 80th Ohio, killed; Adjt. J. E. Phillipot, 80th Ohio, wounded; Col. Mower, 11th Missouri, wounded; Lieut. Col. Parrott, 7th Iowa, wounded; Major McMullen, do., wounded; Capt. Temple Clark, A. A. G. on Gen. Rosecrans' staff, severely wounded; Lieut. Jas. H. Adams, 15th Mich., wounded; Lieut. Ferris, 12th Wis., wounded; Lieut. Miragen, 9th Ill., wounded; Capt. Robinson, 50th Illinois, disabled by concussion; Capt. Moore, 4th Minn., killed; Capt. Smith, 16th Iowa, prisoner; Capt. Wellan, 16th Iowa, prisoner; Lieut. Lucas, 16th Iowa, wounded; Lieut. Greely, 11th Iowa, wounded; Lieut. Weatherbee, 11th Iowa, wounded; Lieut. J. G. Huntington, 2d Iowa, killed; Lieut. Palmer, 12th Iowa, killed; Lieut. Gechner, 8th Iowa, killed; Lieut. Ward, 16th Wisconsin, wounded; Lieut. Mann, 16th Wisconsin, wounded; Capt. Kelsnek, 16th Wis., mortally; Capt. Wilcox, 66d Ill., severely; Capt. Davis, 8th Wis., wounded; Lieut. Fellows, 8th Wis., wounded; Capt. Spangler, 43d Ohio, mortally; Lieut. Webb, 27th Ohio, killed; Lieut. Babbitt, 39th Ohio, wounded; Lieut. Henry Easterbrook, 15th Ill., killed; Lieut. Berg, 7th Ill., dangerously; Lieut. Ferguson, 7th Ill., dangerously; Lieut. Geo. Robinson, 80th Ohio, dangerously; Lieut. Sam. Johnson, dangerously; Lieut. Wallace and Capt. West, dangerously, with company taken prisoners; Capt. J. M. Anderson, dangerous wound; Capt. Benton K. Smith, 7th Ia., killed; Lieut. Hope, Ia., seriously wounded; Lieut. Camp, 7th Ia., missing; Lieut. Beenet, slightly; Lieut. Evans, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Benjamin Gale, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Searle, 57th Ill., severely; J. S. Holmes, 14th Wis., wounded; Jas. Van Treen, 17th Wis., wounded; Capt. G. C. Ward, 12th Ill., killed; Lieut. D. A. Cook, 12th Ill., wounded; Lieut. C. L. Spaulding, 12th Ill., wounded; Lieut. J. D. Towner, 12th Ill., sunstroke.

CASUALTIES AMONG REBEL OFFICERS.

Col. Pretch, 3d rebel Mo., severely; Col. Andy Johnson, 20th Ark., killed; Col. Dale, 18th Ark. severely; Col. Courdy Rogers, 2d Texas, killed; Col. Courdy Ross, killed; Col. Morton, 4th brigade 1st division, killed; Col. Condy McLaine, 37th Miss. killed; Major Jones, 20th Ark. killed.

On Sunday night a regiment of rebel cavalry made a dash into Corinth, and met a brigade, which severely punished and put them to flight. To-day an attack was expected at Rienzi, and reinforcements were being sent in that direction.

Gen. McPherson is now conducting the pursuit, and it is supposed the enemy is moving in the direction of Holly Springs, Miss.

The following is a partial list of wounded. I was only able to obtain these before I left Corinth this morning:

H. Sack, 12th Iowa; J. H. Bowers, 12th Iowa; M. Welch, 12th Iowa; O. Ross, 11th Mo.; Lieut. C. J. Conger Yates, 11th Mo.; Capt. Grover, 11th Mo.; J. Rapp, 24th Mo.; T. Shompert, 47th Ill.; G. Demett, 48th Ill.; E. Winchester, 16th Wis; N. H. Muller, 7th Ill.; Capt. J. H. Covers, 81st Ohio; E. Johnson, 47th Ill.; J. Sheffer, 3d Mich. cavalry; W. Patten, 47th Ill.; P. Howard, 8th Wis.; S. O. Edwards, 8th Wis.; H. C. M. Weed, 2d Iowa; E. Beckert and J. S. Wilson, 12th Mich.; W. Thompson, 11th Mo.; T. O'Brien, 3d Michigan artillery; J. S. French, 2d Mich. artillery; H. Collins, 8th Wis.; J. Reeves, 10th Mo.; Wm. Stewart, 16th Wis.; J. McBride, 17th Wis; W. Gahl, 57th Ill.; D. Etherge, 52d Ill.; M. L. Welch, 7th Ill.; C. B. Coles, 7th Ill.; H. Robbins, 81st Mo.; W. Doney, 18th Wis; J. H. McCoag, 11th Wis.; J. Woodruff, 18th Wis.; H. B. Doolittle, 2d Wis; G. Hudston, 39th Ohio; S. Dougherty, 2d Ohio; W. McCormick, 4th Ind.; J. Carpenter, 2d Ind.; P. C. Kenney, 12th Ind.; G. Clelland, 63d Ohio; Wm. Breeze, 47th Ill.; F. Care, 8th Wis.; J. Mukem, 2d Iowa; W. A. Tedford, 2d Iowa; M. Cheeney, 63d O.; C. Bates, 63d O.; J. S. Gillott, 2nd Iowa; F. M. Winsted, 9th Ill.; E. M. Salby, 63d Ohio; G. Engle, 63d Ohio; J. Matthias, 63d Ohio; J. E. Horsington, 7th Iowa; W. Topping, 27th Ohio; C. Gibson, 11th Missouri; S. P. Rand, 11th Missouri; H. Smith, 11th Missouri; J. Wagner, 11th Ill. cavalry; A. Albertson, 11th Ill. cavalry; B. B. Burkhardt, 11th Ill. cavalry; W. Eberhart, 11th Ill. cavalry; S. Bouein, 11th Mo.; C. W. Sprague, 53d Ill.; G. W. Miebell, 4th Minn.; E. Kitester, 5th Minn.; J. S. Littlejohn, 5th Iowa; Geo. Mendenhall, 21st Mo.; M. Coldinburg, 16th Mo.; A. L. Melley, 12th Ind.; M. D. Halleck, 16th Ind.; C. Hart, 16th Ind.; H. McDetamock, 17th Wis.; J. S. Bishop, 17th Wis.; J. N. May, 12th Wis.; H. Dobbins, 12th Wis.; Joel Wood, 12th Wis.; S. Mason, 14th Wis.; D. D. Cummings, 10th Wisconsin; A. H. Lewis, 10th Wisconsin; Marion Ferrell, 10th Iowa; A. Patterson, 8th Wis; A. G. Abbott, 14th Wis.; Edward Bisley, 1st Mo.; W. W. Gery, 8th Wis.; Lieutenant T. A. Fellows, 8th Wis.; Morris Kerrin, 17th Wis.; A. P. Bugbee, 17th Wis.; Jesse Sherman, 15th Michigan; F. R. Midelby 16th Wis.; G. Cook, 2d Iowa; E. Curtis, 58th Ill.; Jesse Clark, 8th Iowa; Frank Daley, 2d Iowa; John Handevely, 8th Iowa; Andrew Benjamin, 5th Minn.; C. Spencer, 48th Ind.; Wm. Stanford, 10th Mo.; Wm. J. O'Brien, 63d Ohio; A. M. Robinson, 10th Mo.; D. S. Harvey, 8th Wis; George Stickney and J. Congdon, 39th Ohio; Antoine Heffner, 20th Ill.; J. Kyle, 57th Ill.; Dewitt P. McClelland, 47th Ills.; Joseph Malone, 9th Ills.; J. M. Barney, 16th Ills.; J. M. Bell, 16th Ills.; H. Houanloue, 4th Wis.; H. D. Antoine, 14th Wis.; John Dullen, 14th Wis.; Robt. D. Hunter, 14th Wis.; L. T. Hendricks, 8th Iowa; Amos Roberts, 63d Ohio; Wm. King, 27th Ohio; Christian Berger, 6th Wis. battery; Herman Deemer, 6th Wisconsin battery; C. Shultz, 15th Mich.; Jas. Tutor, 11th Ind.; Geo. W. Miller, 11th Ind.; Frank Ligerast, 16th Wis.; Barton Fuller, 7th Iowa; Leander Bickey, 7th Iowa; F. D. Foulk, 7th Iowa; J. A. Graham, 7th Iowa; R. R. Montgomery, 7th Iowa; N. S. Clothier, 7th Iowa; A. Talbut, 7th Iowa; Clark Cross, 7th Iowa; C. Reynolds, 7th Iowa; Thomas Randle, 7th Iowa; U. Bartlett, 7th Iowa; S. Wymore, J. S. Major, 7th Iowa; J. C. Forkney, 7th Iowa; N. Morris, 7th Iowa; J. McCormick, 7th Iowa; S. Kitsinn, H. C. Osmourth, 7th Iowa; Silas Reynolds, J. E. Moran, J. A. Bratton, Geo. Tennent, 7th Iowa; Geo. A. Beck, 8th Iowa; E. A. Trap, Alva Kelley, J. L. Bigley, Tieut. Ticknor, Davis Newman, A. D. Johnson, 8th Iowa; Geo. Morris, 63d Ohio; Wm. J. Jones, 15th Wis.; Edward Schonemaker, 2d Iowa; J. Davison, 80th Ohio; David S. Harmon, John McBain, Lewis Wiard, Alfred Johnson, John Richards, A. Talbot, Lieutenant George F. Robinson, 80th Ohio; S. J. Elder, 80th Ohio; W. A. Wiard, 80th Ohio; Jacob Lutz, 1st Mo. artillery; Jno. Wall, 80th Ohio; Wm. J. McBride, 80th Ohio; Geo. H. Tyler, 2d Iowa; Andrew J. Garney, 80th Ohio; Jas. Beattey, 80th Ohio; J. M. Fulkerson, 80th Ohio; John Ogle, 80th Ohio; Christr. Lerch, 80th Ohio; Wm. Switzer, 5th Iowa; Danl. Bailey, 47th Ill.; Jas. Thunbley, 52d Ill.; J. H. Solner, 24 Iowa; Wm. B. Wood, 48th Ind.; W. G. Eberhar, 2d Iowa; Smith Pullander, 2d Iowa; B. Seymour, Wm. H. Huntley, 52d Ill.; Henry Wilson, 27th Ohio; H. C. McNeil, James Donaldson, Geo. Tyler, Henry Austin, H. B. Doolittle, 2d Iowa; J. C. Mansel, 2d Iowa, dead; J. Downs, 2d Iowa, killed.

CAIRO, Oct 7.—As yet, we can only state the general results of the last week's fighting. Skirmishing commenced last Tuesday, and there has been more or less fighting each day, up to the afternoon of yesterday, when Gen. Rosecrans sends to Gen. Grant a dispatch saying the enemy are utterly routed, throwing baggage and everything away, and that he is pursuing them sharply. The rebel loss at Corinth was about 800 killed, and 1,500 to 1,800 wounded.

We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth, and 300 on the Hatchie, with more constantly coming in.

We have no report of killed on either side in yesterday's and Sunday's battles. Gen. Ord says on Sunday we lost several hundred in wounded, and probably more than the enemy. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new muskets of English make.

Our loss at Corinth is about 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. Some eye witnesses put the estimate higher. The fighting on Saturday is described as desperate in the extreme, the rebels rushing up to the mouths of the cannon, many of them being blown to atoms.

Many houses in Corinth are badly shattered by shot and shell. One shell plunged through the Tishimingo House, killing a wounded soldier.

More than half the rebels are barefoot, many are ragged and have ears of corn in their haversacks.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. GRANT, JACKSON, Tenn., 12:20 p. m., Oct. 6, 1862.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Generals Ord and Hurlbut came upon the enemy yesterday, and General Hurlbut having drawn in small bodies of the rebels the day before, after seven hours' hard fighting, drove the enemy five miles back across the Hatchie, towards Corinth, capturing two batteries, about 300 prisoners and many small arms.

I immediately apprised General Rosecrans of these facts, and directed him to urge on the good work. The following dispatch has just been received from him:

"CHEWALLA, Oct. 6, 1862.

"To Major General Grant:

"The enemy is totally routed, throwing everything away. We are following sharply.

"W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen."

Under previous instructions, Gen. Hurlbut is also following. General McPherson is in the lead of Rosecrans' column. The rebel General Martin is said to be killed.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—The fight at Corinth on Saturday was desperate on the part of the rebels. They rushed up to the very mouth of our cannon, many of them being blown to atoms. Some ran up an embankment and threw their guns over as if to surrender, but were shot down by their own men. Many were from Missouri, and Price had told them he was leading them home by way of Bolivar. When within twelve miles of Corinth, he told them there were no big guns there, and that they could take it as well as not.

The rebels fought with the desperation of starving men. The haversacks of the killed, wounded and prisoners have corn, sometimes in the ear, sometimes shelled, and in some cases, having been ground and baked, and again pulverized, with occasionally a piece of [illegible] meat.

The ball and shell plunged through the buildings in all directions. One shell passed through the Tishimingo house, killing a wounded soldier.

The rebel Gen. Rodgers of Texas is killed. He had on his person two canteens of whisky.

Gen. Johnston of Arkansas is also killed. The number of the rebels killed is estimated at 1,000, their wounded at twice that.

We have nearly 1,500 wounded rebels; full one-half of them are barefoot. We have taken not less than 2,000 prisoners in all.

During Saturday we took some rebel batteries and they took some from us. At night, we were three guns ahead.

Our loss up to Saturday night, in killed, was about 300; wounded, not less than 1,000, and one surgeon estimates it at 1,500.

Gen. Oglesby has died of his wound; he lived about twenty-four hours. Col. Oliver was killed on Sunday.

Gen. Ord drove the rebels five miles over hills and through valleys and woods, and finally across the Hatchie River at Davis' bridge, about twelve miles west of Corinth. The fight there lasted seven hours. We took 800 prisoners, among them field officers and an aid-de-camp to Van Dorn, who was in command of the rebels.

Price, when he advanced on Corinth, left Breckinridge on the Hatchie in charge of the baggage train. The rebels were pushed so close that they destroyed this train. In this battle, Gen. Ord says, we have several hundred wounded, probably more than the enemy. Gen. Veach is wounded. He commanded one of the two brigades composing Hurlbut's division.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Main Force of the Rebels Still at Winchester.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE WEST.

A Rebel Battery on the Lower Potomac Shelled Out.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1862.

Gen. Cox and staff have left again en route for a new field of labors. Neither Reno's 9th army corps, of which he has recently been in command, nor the Kanawha division to which he formerly belonged, will accompany him.

Col. Sol. Meredith, of the 19th Indiana, will have his brigadier general's commission within a couple of days. It is given on Hooker's recommendation.

Gov. Morton, in returning to Indianapolis to-morrow morning, leaves his private secretary to settle accounts with the war and treasury departments, for money advanced to equip Indiana troops in the recent emergencies.

Dr. Bullard accompanies the Indiana State agent to Harper's Ferry, to look after their sick and wounded, and inspect the conduct of surgeons, as well as the condition of the hospitals.

Without attempting to violate any of the war department rules, or say one word against generals in the field that might indicate dissatisfaction with their conduct or the probability of their removal, it is not improper to say that the efforts of certain prominent Western gentlemen to have matters in that department conformed to popular wishes, have in all probability been successful.

Torpor in military matters continues. Everything depends on the upper Potomac, and nobody here knows what to expect from that quarter.

Gov. Morton was closeted through the forenoon with the president in an important consultation, as is understood, on Western military matters.

Govs. Morgan and Andrew are also in town, also Gen. Cox and staff, of Ohio.

Secretary Chase has been confined to his residence for several days by a recurrence of the chronic lameness in his foot. He will soon be out again.

All have abundant rumors of fighting in the neighborhood of Centreville. Thus far they are believed to be wholly unfounded. Though there are some reasons for supposing it not improbable that the rebels may be preparing for an attack upon us in that direction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The rebels have placed a battery at Cockpit Point, firing at several vessels yesterday. A gunboat shelled the point, silencing the battery.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The American has the following dispatch from Cumberland:

"Imboden's wagon train, (rebel,) embracing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, 100 small arms, and fifty prisoners, were captured, and Col. McReynolds, is in pursuit of him up the Cacapon River."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—All the accounts in the foreign journals, relative to European affairs, are mere speculation, as it is known here that nothing upon that subject exists in a definite or official form.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for ports of Europe are obtained on the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. Texan planters carry their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the American border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there, waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer which had £60,000 sterling with which to purchase cotton.

It is understood that the disabled volunteers, or such as are not sufficiently strong to serve in the field, will be detailed for guard duties at the hospitals.

Lord Lyons is expected to return to Washington in the English steamer of the 11th.

Col. Felix Salmslin is mustered out of the service to date from the 1st instant.

The New York Tribune's special from Washington says:

The country has yet to hear of one resignation in the army in consequence, or under the excuse of the president's proclamation of freedom. On the contrary, several of those generals belonging to that class whose resignation was most loudly threatened, have declared that it is time for the president to give slavery its death blow.

Gen. Sigel's scouts, just returned from Thoroughfare Gap, report that there is no enemy in sight this side of the mountains. They further learned that the enemy's main force was at Winchester. The rebel wagon trains had all been sent to Staunton, and their cattle to Mount Jackson. Longstreet's column was reported to have commenced retreating to Richmond. This last statement is doubted at Gen. Sigel's headquarters.

The president returned from the upper Potomac, thoroughly gratified with the condition of the soldiers of the national army. He found them well clothed, well fed, well disciplined, in the best of spirits, eager to be led to battle, and full of enthusiasm.

The New York Times' correspondence says:

A dispatch just received from a special correspondent, at Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, states that the 8th Illinois cavalry, regular infantry and two batteries had just returned from a reconnoissance towards Charlestown. They found the enemy there, and captured a rebel captain. The citizens of Loudon county are fleeing to escape the last rebel conscription in that quarter, and are reaching Washington. On this occasion, every person capable of bearing arms, including all Quakers and boys over sixteen years old, are forced into the ranks. They have also taken every horse left in the country for Lee's army, also everything else that they could lay their hands on.

The government is about to send a commission to the West to investigate the present Indian difficulties. It is asserted that there can be no doubt of the fact, that arms have been furnished the Indians by persons engaged in British interest.

Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, and two well known jurists will leave to-morrow for Beaufort, South Carolina, as a commission to carry into effect the confiscation act.

Capt. Parrett, of McLean's brigade, on Saturday made a dash into the village of Haymarket and succeeded in capturing eight rebel soldiers, including a lieutenant, who were there enforcing the confederate conscript law. No other rebels were seen.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Gilbert at Lebanon.

THE REBELS RETREATING TO HALL'S GAP, NEAR CRAB ORCHARD.

A BATTLE EXPECTED THERE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—Gen. Gilbert, with his corps, is at Lebanon. It is supposed here by military men that the whole rebel force is retreating to Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard, where they intend to make a stand. The bridge at Shepardsville will be completed by Sunday. Nearly all the bridges between us and the rebels have been burned by them, and some three weeks will elapse before they can be reconstructed.

The story of the capture by the rebels near Elizabethtown, of four companies of Ohio cavalry last week, is untrue.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—The Southern line is working to Bagdad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the New York Times, from Buell's army dated "Floyd's Fork, October 2," says:

We had a fierce skirmish yesterday evening. The 4th Indiana cavalry attacked the rebel advance at Floyd's Fork. The fight lasted thirty minutes. Our cavalry drove the rebels before them. The rebels then turned three pieces of artillery upon the position from which they had been driven, thinking that our men occupied it, but our artillery had taken more secure position. The rebels finally retired. Their loss was nine killed and three wounded. We lost six men killed. The colonel of the 4th Indiana cavalry was shot in the head, and is mortally wounded.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Another Battle at Newtonia.

Brilliant Victory of Gen. Schofield Over 15,000 Rebels.

Vigorous Pursuit of the Enemy.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Dispatches received at headquarters, bring intelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning Gen. Schofield advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, a small town fifty-four miles southwest of Springfield. After two hours of an engagement the rebels broke and fled in all directions. The enemy's force is estimated at 15,000. Our loss was trifling. Dispatches intercepted after the fight advised Schofield of the intention of the enemy to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia, to which point he was pushing rapidly, with the expectation of renewing the battle on Sunday. No particulars have yet been received.

Frank P. Blair was unanimously nominated for Congress from the First District, by the Union Emancipation Convention, yesterday.

Absalom C. Grimes, the rebel mail carrier who was caught with a bag of letters some time ago, and tried, convicted and sentenced to death as a spy, has escaped from McDowell college prison. He was hand-cuffed, and had a ball and chain fastened to his feet, yet he succeeded in cutting through the floor of his cell, descending to the cellar and burrowed through the foundation wall, cutting through two-inch oak plank, and thus escaped, leaving his fetters behind. He has given notice repeatedly of his intention to escape. He is concealed somewhere in town.

A young rebel, convicted of refusing to perform militia service, has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to give bond for $2,500 never to refuse again.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Campaign in the 8th District.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 7, 1862.

At Lincoln, Logan county, Hon. Leonard Swett found Hon. John T. Stuart at his meeting and invited him to join in discussion. Stuart accepted for that place. In reply to questions by Swett, Stuart refused to endorse the democratic platform, and also the president's recent acts for vigorous measures. He said if he gave his opinion, it would invite to a personal controversy with Swett. All that Stuart could be forced to say, was, that he was for the Union, Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. Swett again invited him to go through the district and discuss with him, but he neither accepted nor declined. Last night, in his speech, Swett charged that Stuart was trying to conceal his real sentiments for some reason or other; that he did not commit himself to any policy, because he refused in his debate at Lincoln to state what powers the President had under the constitution. Stuart is yet presumed to be out of danger of arrest. Indeed, he is thought to be more afraid of his competitor than of any government officer.

The news of the death of Gen. Oglesby has cast a general gloom over this city. He was here with his family a few days ago in excellent health and fine spirits.

The 96th regiment, Col. Thos. E. Champion, at Rockford, and the 114th, Col. Butler, leave for the seat of war to-morrow.

Over 200 delegates are in attendance upon the session of the Free Masons of this State in this city this week.

From Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 6.—No more passes or permits will be issued to take supplies in the country, except on a certificate from the clerk of the market that the person applying for the permit actually brought supplies to town. No boats except lighters, with food or supplies, will be allowed to pass the drawbridge, going up or down, until further orders. The daily passenger boat will not return to Fortress Monroe, and no passes will be given to go there by other government vessels, except return passes, or to officers on duty or with leave from Norfolk. The ferry to Portsmouth will run every half hour only during the day, unless more frequent use shall be required for military purposes. These orders will continue in force until a more general good faith is exhibited towards the government. Unless the attempts to violate the military laws necessarily established here shall be discontinued and suppressed by the citizens themselves, they must blame themselves alone for the consequences. All persons are solemnly warned against attempting to pass the lines for any purpose whatever, without authority. Ignorance of military law, in this respect, will not hereafter be accepted as an excuse for its violation.

By order of Brig. Gen.

EGBERT L. VIELE, Military Com'ant.

Commodore Wilkes at Bermuda.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—From the Bermuda Royal Gazette Sept. 30th: On Friday last three men-of-war belonging to the U. S. Navy, made their appearance on our coast. The Wachusetts, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Wilkes: the Tioga, Capt. Rogers, and the Sonoma. The two former vessels came into St. George's harbor. The object of the squadron was stated to be to procure a supply of coal, but it was not unnatural for those enlisted in a small fleet of steamers also lying in St. George's Harbor to form other conjectures as well. It was remarked by many, both British and Americans, that as Admiral Wilkes entered the port no flag was hoisted nor any salute fired at Fort Cunningham. After he had anchored and saluted the American consul's flag, he dispatched an officer on shore to ascertain if the customary salute would be acceptable, and on learning that it would the ordinary interchange of courtesies took place. On Saturday the admiral proceeded to Mount Langton, and paid his respects to his Excellency the Governor.

From Port Royal, S. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamer North Star arrived this morning from Port Royal, with dates of the 4th.

The New South announces as untrue the report that Fort Sumter has been assailed.

Deserters from Savannah report the arrival of Beauregard, who made a speech to the troops, pledging that he would retake Fort Pulaski in thirty days.

The Fingal and other batteries will be ready in two weeks.

Col. Barton, with a part of the 48th New York, destroyed the extensive salt works at Bluffton.

Two gunboats shelled a rebel battery at Cranston's Bluff, on Savannah River.

Accidents to Vessels in Buffalo Harbor.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The bark St. Lawrence, loaded with lumber and staves, coming in last night, got aground, swung around and sunk, blockading entirely the entrance to the harbor.

The schooner Jason Parker, loaded with wheat, was towed into the breakwater, where she now lies, leaking badly.

The schooner Bermuda, loaded with corn, was also towed upon the breakwater, and now lies in a leaky condition.

From Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 7.—An order has been issued by the drafting commissioners of the several counties, directing that all persons who have been exempted from military service because of alienage, but who shall become citizens before the day of drafting, shall have their names placed on the list subject to draft.

Gov. Curtin, by proclamation, offers a thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wretch who, near this city on Friday, wilfully and inhumanly murdered a little girl, named Mary Elizabeth Gorman.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The new Monitor Nahant was successfully launched to-day.

The following is the complete State ticket nominated by the People's Union Convention of Massachusetts to-day: For Governor, Gen. Chas. Devens, of Worcester; Lieut. Governor, Thos. F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton; State Treasurer, Henry K. Oliver, of Salem; Auditor, Levi Reed, of Abington; Attorney General, Henry O. Paine, of Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The steamers Merrimac and Mississippi have been chartered to carry the 5th, 44th and 45th regiments to Newbern. They will probably leave the present week.

Accidents to Vessels in Buffalo Harbor.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The barque St. Lawrence, loaded with lumber and staves, coming in last night, got aground, swung around and sunk, blockading entirely the entrance to the harbor.

The schooner Jason Parker, loaded with wheat, was towed into the breakwater, where she now lies leaking badly.

The schooner Bermuda, loaded with corn, was also towed upon the breakwater, and now lies in a leaky condition.

A CAPITAL LETTER.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1862.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29, informing me that the convention held at Syracuse on the 24th of that month, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union, irrespective of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name before the electors of the State of New York for the office of Governor.

I respectfully accept the nomination.

I cordially agree with the convention in the sentiments expressed in their resolutions, and, if elected, I shall zealously labor to carry out their wishes as therein defined.

I might perhaps, with propriety stop here; but as the duties of my present position will not allow me to return to New York for some time, and possibly not until after the election has been held, I ask your indulgence, while I express briefly my views as to the questions involved in the canvass.

I think I cannot be mistaken in assuming that the election will turn upon the necessity of sustaining our National government in its efforts to uphold itself, and maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the proclamation of the president, issued to that end, and referred to in the fourth resolution of the convention.

I entirely approve of that proclamation, and commend it to the support of the electors of New York, for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of the rebellion.

Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their government, and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of 4,000,000 of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history.

Strike from the rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. Whilst the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth.

The slaveowners, once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and its appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the government.

This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great increase of trade to the Northern States and the whole commercial world, which would result from the wants of four millions of free and paid laborers over the same number held as heretofore in slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the ultimate vast increase in the production of the great Southern staples. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies of slave breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy alone, sacred as are the principles therein involved; nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitable discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of national life or death, and of the mode in which we can most surely and effectually uphold our government and maintain its unity and supremacy.

Our foreign enemies, for it is not to be disguised that we have such, reproach us with waging a territorial war. So we do, but that territory is our country. For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they hate us. We can bear that; but if we were to yield to their suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us.

This great domain, from the lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country; governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms, and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity however great, any calamities however dire would give up one acre of it.

It is more than a year since I left our State. Great changes have taken place within that period. Costly victories and disastrous defeats have, in the vicissitudes of war befallen our arms. Bereavements and destitution have overtaken many families.

I can only judge of the spirit of my fellow-citizens of New York, by that of her gallant sons who have rushed to the field. These I have seen in great numbers, and particularly those who have been in the hospitals within my command.

Among these brave men, feeble and exhausted by disease, tortured and mutilated by cruel wounds, I have never yet heard the first word of despair, the first sigh of regret, that they had given health and life to their country.

If I may judge of the spirit of those they have left at home and who may yet be called to the field, by the heroic temper of these men, we have nothing to fear as to the result.

In the solemn verdict of the ballot, and the deadly conflict of battle, this government of the people will be sustained.

I beg that you will accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the convention over which you presided, my sincere thanks for the great honor which they did me in placing my name before the electors of New York, for a position so responsible and distinguished as that of governor of the State. I am sir, with great respect, truly yours,

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

Corinth and its Moral.

We have the brief announcement of another victory in the southwest near Corinth. The Union forces were attacked by the rebels under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell; ours, we suppose, under Rosecrans, Hamilton and Stanley. The two last, it will be remembered, won the battle of Iuka on the 19th ult., and they, with their brave Northwestern troops, can hardly have failed to take an important part in this victory. Many of these troops were under fire for the first time at Iuka, and that they should so soon have gained another victory, is a new proof that fighting is a better discipline for even new levies, than intrenching and camp drilling. Our men in the field are all brave, and the thing they first and most of all desire, is to be led against the enemy, to fight him, beat him, end the war, and go home. Give them the chance to do this, and under such fighting generals as they seem to have in the Southwest, the result in nine cases out of ten, if not always, will be, as in this battle near Corinth, "great slaughter and full pursuit." It was what Halleck might have done six months ago at this same Corinth, had he led his army against Beauregard, instead of permitting him to steal away unsuspected, because the only people who could report his movements were not allowed to enter the camp; it is what Buell should have done long ago, and not have left the loyalists of Kentucky to be overrun and ravaged by rebel hordes, he and his army driven back again to the banks of the Ohio; and it is what Buell—or a better man in his place—ought to be doing at this moment. To lead the men to battle is to lead them to victory, and these successive reports of successful fighting will inspire our soldiers everywhere. May they have the same effect on our generals.—N. Y. Tribune.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A small furnished Bedroom in a private family, at a convenient distance from the Post Office. Address "M. R." P. O. Office Box 1[illegible].

WANTED.—A respectable youth, fourteen years of age wishes to learn a business, (Jewelry and Watch-making preferred.) Address "A. G." Box 4[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A good second hand Portland Sleigh, for which cash will be paid. Must not have been used but one season. Address, with price, Post Office Drawer 6[illegible].

WANTED.—A young man wants a furnished room, with board, on the South Side, east of State and north of Jackson street. Will give the best of references. Address "X," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An experienced Dry Goods Salesman, just returned from Dixie, desires employment of some kind. Best of reference given. Address A. AUGUSTUS, Box 1[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A man or woman to keep a set of books, and do writing for a house in this city, one or two hours each day. Address Post Office Box [illegible], in own hand writing, with terms per hour.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, with unfurnished rooms. South Side preferred. Address, with terms, "X. Y.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Boot makers and Fitters. Apply at the office of McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, No. 42 Wabash avenue. McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms with or without board, by an officer of the Army, within five minutes walk of the Court House. References exchanged. Address "J. F.," Sherman House.

WANTED—By a young man of experience in business and accounts, a situation as Book Keeper, Clerk, Salesman, or in any capacity in which his services would be required. Reference given. Address P. O. Box 4[illegible].

WANTED—Agent to canvas the city for "Brown's Patent Gas Burner Regulator," now being extensively introduced among all Gas Consumers. A liberal per centage offered to Agents. Call at office 122 Clark street, (up-stairs).

WANTED.—A Head Waiter who fully understands the business, and competent to take charge of a Diningroom, will hear of a good situation by addressing "DININGROOM," at Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Commission, Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods House, by a man who can influence considerable country trade. Best of city reference as to character and ability. Address P. O. Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—To exchange, a good Farm of about 157 acres, only two hours ride from Chicago, in a smart railroad village. One hundred acres under the plow, and two tenant houses, and near a good public school. Will trade for a house and lot in a good neighborhood. Address "W. H." Post Office Box 1299, Chicago.

WANTED—Any young gentleman not under 21 years of age, desiring to study Law with a view of adopting the profession, who is a good and ready writer, can obtain a fair salary upon furnishing satisfactory references by applying at No. 96 Clark street, (second story) Room No. 5.

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the produce business, a good correspondent and expert at figures, wishes to obtain a situation in any capacity. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a desirable employment. Address "[illegible]," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—A well educated young lady, who speaks German and French fluently, is desirous of procuring some pupils whom she wishes to instruct in these languages. Address or call at 232 North Lasalle street, or address "M. P.," Post Office Box 864, Chicago.

WANTED—By a German gentleman who is not afraid of work, employment in a Wholesale Commission House. He also wishes board with a respectable family where there would be a chance to give instructions in music (Piano, Melodeon, Violin and Guitar.) Inquire at SANBORN & SIGGEL, Commission Merchants, No. 201 Kinzie street, or P. O. Box 714.

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 24 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1732. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at 91 Wells st. cor. between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife (no children) furnished rooms and board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Accommodations must be good and prices moderate. Address immediately, stating price and location, "AGENT," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen who would room together, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

INFORMATION WANTED—If James Edgar Elliott will call at the Metropolitan Hotel, he will find his father. Any information given of him will be thankfully received if left at office of this Hotel.

BULK MEATS FOR SALE BY UNDERWOOD & CO., In Dry Salt. 5000 Shoulders, 5000 Sides, 5000 Hams. 187 SOUTH WATER STREET.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Corner of LAKE and DEARBORN Sts. In accordance with the notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, this Company will receive orders for the purchase of Stamps in Washington, charging for service as follows:

On amounts under $100 ..... $1.00
[illegible]
" " of $1000 and upwards ..... 40c per $100

This charge includes the transportation of money to Washington and the purchase and return of Stamps—the commission allowed on purchase of Stamps to go to the benefit of the party ordering. JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent. Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1862.

VALUABLE BREEDING HOGS AND PIGS FOR SALE.

There are at the Summit Farm, eleven miles from Chicago close to the Summit Depot, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, a valuable lot of BREEDING HOGS, Of all ages and both sexes, Embracing the Blood of all the English Importations, Which will be sold at prices to suit the times, and boxed to send to all parts of the United States or Canada, and delivered at Chicago. These Hogs are not only valuable of themselves, but also for breeding up to the common Hogs of the country. There are several trains to the Summit daily, where people are invited to call. Those who wish to write can address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, at Chicago. CHARLES L. RAND.

SALT! SALT! SALT! 20,000 SACKS GROUND ALUM, 10,000 do. Turks Island. On hand and to arrive, for sale by PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN.

STATEMENT of the affairs OF THE MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, As they existed on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1862.

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. JOHN H. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, [illegible]

HOT AIR FURNACE. For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. [illegible] 181 LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—All persons having flowers or plants in Rosehill Cemetery, which they wish to have cared for during the winter, are requested to make immediate arrangements for the same. A SPECIAL TRAIN leaves the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot for the Cemetery to-day at [illegible] P. M., returning at [illegible]. F. H. BENSON, Superintendent.

LOST—Five Dollars Reward. A Red and White Setter Dog. Answers to the name of Jim. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at No. 10 South Water street, or to No. 181 Michigan avenue.

LOST—A black and tan Dog; has cropped ears and tail. Answering to the name of "Tip." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him to No. 81 North Wells street. S. H. SCHOPMAN.

LOST—Taken from the Steamer Continental, at Cairo, Sept. 19th, one new trunk, [illegible] F. W. GODDARD [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A Billiard Table, all complete and nearly new, for sale at the low price of $[illegible] cash. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A single seated Rockaway Carriage, in good condition, and with latest improvements. Apply at 171 South Clark street, first floor.

RARE CHANCE.—For sale for cash, a No. 1 retail Grocery Store, [illegible]

TO RENT—An Alcohol Distillery capable of making many barrels in twenty-four hours, and now in perfect order. [illegible]

NOTICE.—To the Journeymen Tailors of the City of Chicago. There will be a meeting at the [illegible] on Thursday, Oct. 9th, at 7½ P. M.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 4th, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (from loyal citizens of the United States only) till 12 o'clock M. On TUESDAY, 21st inst., For delivery at this post of (30,000) Thirty Thousand bu. Corn, (50,000) Fifty Thousand bu. Oats, (1,000) One Thousand tons Hay.

The Corn and Oats to be of first quality and well sacked in new Gunnies or Burlaps. The Hay to be Timothy, well pressed and of good sound quality, and freighted under cover. The delivery of said articles to commence within three days after acceptance of bid.

Bidders must name two responsible sureties in proposals.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Corn," "Proposals for Oats" and "Proposals for Hay."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

A. C. WOOLFOLK, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOW READY, THE SILVER LUTE, A new book of Vocal Music for Schools, Academies and Juvenile Classes. By GEO. F. ROOT, Author of the new Sabbath School Singing Book, the "Silver Chime," &c. &c.

The SILVER LUTE contains a clear and concise system of Musical Notation and Progressive Song Lessons, Which commences with the simplest, and continues through one hundred and seventeen numbers, introducing one by one all things necessary to a practical knowledge of singing. This department of the book is remarkable, and will make the work of both Teacher and Pupil, in the science of music, delightful, instead of irksome.

After this come Songs of Gathering, Songs of Welcome, Songs of Meeting and of Parting, Songs of Brothers and Sisters and Home, Songs of the School Room, Songs of Study, Songs of Play, Songs of the Woods, the Fields, the Flowers, the Hills, the Mountains, and the Rivers, Songs of the Morning and of the Night, of the Seasons, and the swift rolling years, Songs of Union, Songs of Freedom, and of our beloved fatherland, Songs of Exercise, and of various Trades and Occupations—Songs merry, Songs serious—Songs for the Concert room, and Songs for the Chapel.

Among these, the Songs of EXERCISE, TRADES & OCCUPATION, Which may be sung with or without action, will be found a new, useful and very attractive feature, combining, as they do, physical exercise with recreation and musical progress. Sixteen pages, at the close of the book, contain a choice selection of HYMNS, TUNES AND CHANTS, FOR DEVOTIONAL PURPOSES.

The publishers confidently present the "Silver Lute" to the public as The best book of the kind ever issued, And ask for it only a fair examination.

Price per copy ..... 35 cents.
Per dozen ..... $3.00.

A copy in paper cover will be forwarded for examination, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents.

ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

5,000 Buffalo Robes. The subscribers have now ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Five Thousand Buffalo Robes of extra fine quality. We have received these Robes from the best Buffalo Country, DIRECT, Which enables us to sell them At Lower Prices than any other Dealers in the Northwest. Orders will receive prompt attention. Terms Cash. J. A. SMITH & CO., Headquarters Northwest Fur Co'y, 118 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOPS! HOPS! HOPS! 30 bales PRIME EASTERN, 50 bbls. IRISH MOSS. AMERICAN ISINGLASS, AMERICAN ISINGLASS, 50 bbls. and cases of NORWOOD & MANNING'S SUPERIOR MAKE. For sale at NEW YORK or BOSTON prices by the manufacturer's agents. SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 Lake street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

E. W. MORSE, Agent, 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Gold, Silver, Treasury Notes, CANADA CURRENCY, And Foreign Coin, Wanted at the Highest Premium. LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED, ALL SIZES FOR SALE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, [illegible] VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 STATE STREET.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. [illegible] VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PRINTS, DOMESTICS! 5,000 Packages DRY GOODS, At Less than Eastern Value. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 & 42 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE TRADE THE Largest Stock of DRY GOODS West of New York, comprising all the newest and most attractive goods of the season, all of which will be sold at prices much under Eastern value. CASH BUYERS Will here find a splendid stock that will pay them well to examine.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock in the Market. WARRANTED GOODS Now in store, which the trade will do well to examine before buying elsewhere. Davis, Sawyer & Co., No. 42 LAKE STREET.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of DOMESTICS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolens and Cotton Flannels (VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS. Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, [illegible] American and other Brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS. A full assortment. Yankee Notions, Hosiery, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c., All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for PROMPT AND SEASONABLE GOODS. [illegible] ORDERS will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Rar's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, AXLE GREASE. Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies, FOUR TO A POUND. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. Carbon Oils of Best Brands. [illegible]

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. [illegible] LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY [illegible] City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, [illegible] Glasgow, Vigo, [illegible]

WORSTEDS AND WORSTED GOODS!! The largest stock in the city of these goods is to be found at 78 Lake Street. Also, New Dress Trimmings, [illegible] New Corsets, [illegible] Hosiery and [illegible]. A [illegible] LOT OF HAND KNIT [illegible] UNDERSLEEVES AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURE. GRAVES & IRVIN, 78 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., [illegible] LOWEST MARKET PRICES [illegible]

# The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

**GEN. ROSECRANS.**

Gen. Rosecrans, whose brilliant victory at Corinth has sent a thrill of delight through the land, is, of all men in the army, one of the most radical in his anti-Slavery notions. A graduate of West Point, he has emancipated himself from the influences of the pro-slavery doctrines of that concern. A devout Catholic, he has gone back, for his humanitarian views, to the teachings of the Church at a time when the hierarchy was ahead of the civil governments in all that related to the progress of the race. A soldier in whom military skill and profound sympathy with the Union cause are united, he has gone into the field to do or die. It was to be expected that he would fight, and that, fighting, he would win. He has not disappointed the hopes of those who hoped the most from him. Well done Rosecrans! Would that the earnestness and singleness of purpose with which you are inspired were shared by all your superiors in rank. The war would soon come to an end.

**LET GRANT LOOSE.**

It is the opinion of one of the best strategists in the West, that if the victory at Corinth has been so decided as to seriously cripple the rebel army in that quarter, the way by Columbus, Jackson, Corinth, Iuka and Decatur is now open for the re-occupation of the line from Decatur to Stevenson, the front that Buell abandoned, and that once on it, our army can compel Bragg, Kirby Smith, and Humphrey Marshall, to fall back through Cumberland Gap, or run the risk of the defeat and capture of their entire forces. Thirty thousand additional men sent to Grant, would enable him to reach Decatur in a week, and there he could not, his communications being kept open, be dispossessed. From Columbus to Corinth, the railroad is in good order, and from Corinth to Decatur is hardly a hundred miles, along which the road could be speedily repaired. We move that Grant be let loose. He can take Chattanooga in a month, and before the winter rains set in, can be well on his way to the Gulf. At any rate, in this fall's campaign he can cut the Confederacy clean in two. We have in the West more than a quarter of a million of men. Properly led, what can they not do?

**THE OLD REGIMENTS.**

After, what shall we do for money to carry on the war? the question which will first engage the attention of Congress will be, How shall we fill up the old regiments of volunteers? It is a troublesome one to answer. That they can be filled by new recruits, except by the offer of bounties that neither the Federal Government nor the States can afford to pay, is improbable. The Federal Constitution and most of the State Constitutions stand in the way of a draft for that purpose. We see nothing left but consolidation; and that is a thing to which all men who understand the value of regimental pride in the army, will be slow to resort. But can we go on as we are going now? The average of the regiments that have been a year in the service is not five hundred men; and we have, such as they are, twice as many commissioned officers, receiving large pay, as are demanded by the number of men in the field. To consolidate will, if the consolidation be made with wisdom and without favoritism, weed out of the service thousands of heroes with shoulder-straps who have proved their incompetency for the places they fill; but it will demoralize the men? "I belong to the old Nineteenth," a matter of honest pride with the privates of that regiment, and to humble that pride by obliterating the number on the army rolls, and by sending the rank and file, with new banners and under strange leaders, to the field with the members of another organization, will be to make bad work which no plea of necessity can repair. A regiment is an unit in an army. Those who compose it, have a personal interest in its history, its achievements, and its reputation, which we of civil life cannot appreciate. To-day there are in the different regiments tens of thousands of privates, each of whom would, so great is their *esprit du corps*, refuse a commission in any other regiment than his own, and for reasons that are satisfactory and conclusive at least to them. This pride in the past and this hope in the future cannot be tampered with by any rude or unskilful hands. But skeletons in the army are as hateful as skeletons in the closet, and something must be done. What shall that something be? We suggest to men of sense and experience, who are able to appreciate the motives which shape a soldier's action, and the conditions precedent to the successful organization of an army, the early solution of the problem over which the next Congress must debate, so that the civilians of that body may not enter upon the work unprepared.

**CONTRABAND LABOR IN ILLINOIS.**

The tory prints have struck a new lead—opened a mine from which they expect to extract much partisan fuel. A few hundred contrabands escaping from rebel masters have reached Cairo, and from thence disappeared into the interior, some going to Indiana, others to Wisconsin, and the residue scattered about among the farmers of Illinois. On this small matter a loud, long and wolfish howl is raised by the tory press of the State. Illinois is being turned into a free negro colony! the constitution is trampled under foot! says the big tory organ in this city. Illinois is going to be converted into a slave State and white laborers deprived of work, chimes in the little tory organ that sails in the other's wake. Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart in the rural districts echo the humbug cry.

In the first place, these contrabands have not sought Illinois as a permanent residence. They are sent North by the army to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels. For a month or two past, in consequence of the do-nothing policy of Buell and other pro-slavery generals, the rebels have been allowed to crowd back our troops to the Ohio River, and they carried with them a number of loyal slaves who had taken refuge within the lines. A part of these have been sent to this side of the river for safety.

SECONDLY, As soon as it became known that there were some contrabands at Cairo, willing to work, the farmers of Southern and Central Illinois made a grab for them, and picked them up as fast as they could be obtained, and like Oliver Twist "cried for more." This conduct of the agriculturists may be immensely unconstitutional, but the sturdy yeoman from the rural districts, "don't see it," in that light. The matter stands just this way: The farmers of Illinois have sent nearly 100,000 volunteers of the army to help put down the slaveholder's rebellion. They have stripped themselves of farm labor to save their country; their crops are going to ruin for want of help to gather them; they are unable to plow their fields for next spring's crops for want of men to hold the plow; tens of millions of bushels of corn will rot in the fields for the lack of human hands to pluck the golden ears and [illegible]. Who can blame these farmers for employing contrabands to help save the products of their fields?

THIRDLY, [illegible]

[illegible] his spring sowing, he will be grateful to any one who can show him where a few "contrabands" may be obtained. Necessity makes its own laws. The Western States have sent half a million of men to the army. Three-fourths of these are farmers and farmer's sons. The labor of every man of them is needed at home. Their absence in the army will reduce the productive industry of the West more than three hundred millions of dollars per annum. There will be a constant effort on the part of farmers to fill the vacuum. Laborers of every color and nationality will be in high demand. Any one that can husk corn, drive team and do general out-door work, will be gladly accepted, no matter if he be as black as the ace of spades; and no class of citizens will exhibit more solicitude to secure contraband help than the Democratic farmers of Southern Illinois.

But the number of contrabands that will find their way into the West, is but a mere drop in the bucket compared with the demand for laborers. A few thousand will embrace them all, and they will be so widely dispersed as to be imperceptible to the eye of any but a tory demagogue. Resolutions may be passed by every political convention of both parties, denouncing the employment of contrabands, but that will not prevent a single farmer from hiring them if he can get them. The tremendous, irrepressible demand for farm labor will break through the resolutions of partisan conventions, and laugh to scorn the idle gabble of tory newspapers.

When the war is over, and the rebellion put down, our brave boys will come home to resume their former places in society, while the few "contrabands" in the North will skedaddle to the sunny clime of Dixie, to work on the old plantations as free men and women; this is the natural solution of the whole matter.

**THE OTHER QUESTION.**

In an article of a column's length, we, the other day, discussed the question, "Will negroes explode?" and proved, we think, conclusively, that unless held in a state of servitude just one degree removed from downright barbarism, they are one of the most inoffensive of races, with many gifts of patience, humility, obedience and cheerfulness that their superiors might envy. But our trouble was for naught. The question that ought to have been argued is this, Will negroes cause white men to explode?—a question that, considering the spasms, indicative of dissolution, into which sundry journals conducted by white men are tormented by the coming of a handful of blacks into Illinois, has, just now, great pertinence. "There's a nigger loose!" is a form of expression that used to throw half the Democratic party into convulsions. Now, there have been full four hundred niggers loose and at Cairo, too, that pious spot in which the latter day Democracy of the secession stripe is most at home; and our readers can imagine the dangerous condition into which the fire-in-the-rear journals are thrown. Will negroes cause white men to explode? is in a fair way to be tested. Let all delicate men stand aside. There will be a bad smell in Illinois if the explosion takes place. The bad whisky, old stale lies, spoiled logic and tainted morality of the men who are swelling up, cannot be spread over any one State without causing an odor ranker than that which Chicago river gave forth in its nastiest days.

**The Dakota Election.**

From the *Dakotian*, published at Yankton, Dakota Territory, we have the following report of the election for delegate to Congress from that Territory:

| | Jayne. | Todd. |
|---|---|---|
| Cole County | 81 | 61 |
| Clay County | 43 | 59 |
| Yankton County | 73 | 66 |
| Bon Homme County | 21 | 19 |
| Todd County | 13 | 24 |
| Charles Mix County | 149 | 6 |
| | 386 | 235 |

These figures give Gov. Jayne a majority of 151 on the Missouri slope, and insure his election beyond "the shadow of a doubt."

SOLDIERS FOR CONGRESS.—Quite a number of military men have already been nominated for the next Congress. Some of them, perhaps a majority, if elected, will no doubt make good representatives, as it is fair to presume that, coming fresh from the camp into the halls of legislation, they will be better qualified to judge of the real wants of the army than most of the politicians who seek distinction as a reward for party fealty. Give our generals and colonels a chance, and we have no doubt that matters would soon assume a satisfactory shape. Among the candidates now in the field we notice the names of—

Brigadier General Robert C. Schenck, Republican, Ohio.
Colonel E. R. Eckley, Republican, Ohio.
Brigadier General D. A. McCall, Democrat, Pennsylvania.
Brigadier General Ebenezer Dumont, Republican, Indiana.
Brigadier General John A. Garfield, Republican, Ohio.
Colonel DeWitt C. Littlejohn, Republican, New York.
Colonel W. F. Gresham, Republican, Indiana.
Colonel James Gavin, Republican, Indiana.
Colonel Elijah McCarty, Republican, Illinois.
Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, Democrat, Illinois.
Colonel Amasa Cobb, Republican, Wisconsin.
Colonel John T. Farnsworth, Republican, Illinois.
Major Joel B Warner, Democrat, Pennsylvania.

HAYTIEN EMIGRATION.—Mr. James Redpath, general agent, for the past year, in the Haytien emigration movement, announces in the *Pine and Palm* that his official connection with it has ceased, in consequence of a difference of views with the Haytien authorities as to the mode of management in the Island. He also announces the suspension of that journal by order of the government of Hayti. Mr. George Lawrence, jr., will continue for a time to act as the chief of the New York bureau, and all letters of inquiry respecting the movement should be addressed to him. Mr. Redpath says he counted confidentially on 5,000 emigrants last spring, and would have had them, too, had the pioneer colonists sent home as favorable reports as he had a right to expect.

☞ In the Episcopal Triennial Convention now in session at Baltimore a resolution censuring the rebellion was tabled after a spirit-discussion. Among the nays were Judge Redfield and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts; Governor Seymour, of Western New York; Dr. Thompson, of New Jersey; Judge Cunningham, of Philadelphia; and all the delegation from Delaware.

☞ United States Naval Engineer J. W. Whitaker has been sent home post haste from his station on the coast of Spain, with an idea in his head for the destruction of iron plated ships. It is of such importance that the inventor was immediately detached from the ship to communicate his invention to the navy department.

A WAR DEMOCRAT ON THE WRONG SIDE.—A man named Warren, who is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Hancock county, Indiana, being desirous of placing himself square on the war platform, issued an address to the voters, in which he stated that he was "in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the rebellion to an honorable close."

CONGRESS.—One hundred and forty-five members of Congress are to be chosen this fall in the loyal States. Seven have already been elected; thirty will not be chosen until next year, and fifty-seven districts in the secession States will, if the rebellion continues, be unrepresented in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

☞ A gentleman who has opportunities to possess information as to the movements of the enemy in Kentucky, informs the Louisville *Journal* that the whole number of confederate troops in the State is 78,000 men, all told, including 6,000 recruits, who have joined them since they entered the State. 2,000 of the latter have already deserted.

JESSE D. BRIGHT.—Questions are being put to the Democratic candidates for the Legislature of Indiana, whether they will vote to return Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the United States Senate, back to his seat.

☞ Hinckley, Williams & Co., the great locomotive builders of Boston, have a contract to cast fifty heavy cannon, and a firm in Portsmouth, N.H., a similar number.

☞ The State and county elections take place throughout Indiana on Tuesday week, the 14th of October.

☞ The handsome sum of $14,520 per annum will be realized by the Income Tax on the salaries of members of Congress.

☞ The [illegible]

**SUPPRESS THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.**

**The West Sustains the President.**

**GOV. MORTON'S WASHINGTON SPEECH.**

**SPEECH OF COMMISSIONER HOLLOWAY.**

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, October 3, 1862.

[The following portion of our Washington dispatch was received too late for insertion in our last issue.—EDS. TRIB.]

Gov. Morton spoke as follows:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I have returned to the capital, after an absence of nearly eight months. During that time events of the greatest importance have been transpiring. In that space of time much history has been written, some of which is pleasant and much of which is bitter. We have won victories and suffered disasters, and perhaps what you would like to know to-night of me, is the condition of public sentiment in the West. Now, in regard to the prosecution of this war, I can tell you that these disasters which we have suffered, and the protraction of the war, have only the effect throughout the West to intensify and deepen the determination of the people that this rebellion shall be crushed. [Applause.] We have suffered no despondency in heart—["That's so"]—our troops everywhere have behaved with the most distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. We have the cause—[applause]—and therefore we must and will conquer. [Loud applause.] Many of our gallant sons have poured out their life's blood on the soil of Virginia, of Maryland, and other States. My own State of Indiana has recently suffered the loss of some of her most gallant spirits. She mourns the death of those men—of the humblest private—their blood is precious in our sight; but the effect of this is that every life which is thus sacrificed is but another guarantee that this rebellion shall be crushed. [Cries of "Bravo," and applause.] With us it is understood that everything is at stake upon the result of this contest, and therefore that we are to stake everything upon the result if need be—[applause]—that there is no sacrifice too great to be made, that there is no loss which ought not to be cheerfully endured that this government may be preserved and the unity of this nation remain undestroyed. [Applause.] If any man deceives himself with the idea that the success of this rebellion would but result in the establishing of a confederacy of two governments, the old government to be composed of the loyal States and the new one to be composed of the rebellious States, let him at once disabuse his mind of this idea. If this rebellion shall succeed, I look upon it as utterly impossible, as it is in fact impossible, that the remainder of the republic can hold together. ["That's so."] Should the rebel States succeed in establishing their independence and support a government, and thus the example of successful rebellion be placed before the world, the work of disintegration will go on and continue until we have been broken up and become a number of petty republics, warring upon each other without consideration before the world, and with none so poor as to do us reverence. ["That's so."] At once would the States upon the Pacific, set up for themselves, they are widely separated from us by plains and by mountains; they are upon the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and they would at once aspire to become the republic upon that side. We would have a Northwestern republic on the banks of the Mississippi, and should we be so unfortunate as to be beaten in this contest, the South, with the prestige of success, would claim the entire Valley of the Mississippi, and every foot of land west of the Allegany Mountains. I but bring your attention as to what would be the result of this rebellion. A remedy for these evils is the crushing out of this rebellion, and compelling the seceding States to obedience to the constitution and laws of the land. [Prolonged applause.] How shall this be done? [A voice—"by killing."] [Laughter and applause.] [Another voice—"they should be annihilated." Several voices—"they should be hanged."] It shall be done by the destruction of the military power of the rebels. [That's it.] It shall be done by withdrawing from them their resources. [Applause.] It shall be done by any means that will cripple and destroy their power. [Cries of "that's the way" and applause.] The president has issued a proclamation recently. I do not propose to-night to discuss the details of that proclamation. Whether it was not put forth at the proper time, or what shall be the effect of it, are questions upon which we may speculate, but so far as the power of the president is concerned, and his right to issue a proclamation proclaiming freedom to slaves of rebels as a war measure, I entertain no doubt whatever. [Cries of "good," and applause.] There is no more of constitutional question or doubt in regard to it than there would be in the army crossing the Potomac, or in the seizure of New Orleans by Gen. Butler. ["That's so"; applause.] It is purely a military question; a means in the power of the president by which the enemy may be crippled and destroyed. [Applause.] As commander-in-chief of the armies of the republic, he is charged with the very responsible duty of crushing out the rebellion, and of compelling these rebels to obedience to the constitution and the law. It is for him in his capacity as commander-in-chief to find out in what the power of the rebels consists, and when he had discovered this, to destroy that element in whatever way he can. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] If he shall discover that the institution of slavery is an element of power in the rebel cause, that it feeds their armies, digs their trenches, supports the families of the masters while they are absent engaged in an effort to bring about the destruction of our government, it would then be his right and his duty to pull down that institution, just as he would pull down a fortification, and upon the same principles. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The question is stripped of all those political and moral aspects by which the country has been excited in discussions for the last twenty-five years. It is no longer the question whether slavery in itself is right or wrong. It is no longer the question whether it is better for the white man or worse for the white man, better for the black or worse for the black man. These are the moral and political aspects of the questions that we have been discussing for a quarter of a century. I have my opinion upon them; the president has his; you all have yours; but all these questions have now to be laid aside. The question is not on what does the power of the enemy consist, and shall that power be destroyed? [That's so, applause. A voice, "take them where they live."] War is not made alone by gunpowder. Provisions are as necessary as munitions of war. We have a right to withdraw their resources, and to cut off their provisions in any way we can. We have a right to do so by blockading their ports. We have a right to do so by withdrawing from them, if we can, that slave labor which provides their provisions, and sustains their armies in the field. [Cries of good, and applause.] I understand that the president has proceeded upon this ground in issuing his proclamation. It seems to me that so far as the question of power is concerned, there can be no doubt of his right to take that course as well as any other. [Loud applause.] It is upon the question of expedience of the means to the end. Such a question of expediency as that of a march across the Potomac River, or in any other direction, it brings us back to the point from which we started, not on what does the power of the enemy consist, but how shall that power be destroyed. We in the loyal States have exhibited a great deal of tenderness in our dealing with the rebels, and in my opinion more than was either necessary or proper, when we consider the sacrifices which we are making in blood and in treasure. When we consider what is at stake and what the results of this contest and examples which has been set us by rebels, why should we hesitate in resorting to the most effective means that might be placed in our power for the purpose of crushing out this rebellion? No reason! We have those in our midst, those who are opposed to the confiscation of the property of rebels. What have the rebels themselves done upon this subject of confiscation? Let us consider for a moment. Before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln they passed acts confiscating the debts which were due from the people of the South to the people of the loyal States. In this way, Northern men lost millions of dollars in the form of debts, that had been contracted in honorable commercial transactions. It is the most unprecedented form of confiscation, and came at an early period, when there was the least possible excuse for it; they next passed acts confiscating property which Northern men might chance to possess in the rebel States, whether it consisted of claims, real estate or personal property. They thus passed acts confiscating all the property, real and personal, of the Union men living in those States, including slave property, making no distinction; but there was this redeeming feature, in regard to that—the slaves were sold into slavery again, and the money appropriated towards carrying on the war against our government. [That's so.] They have not hesitated because slave property in any shape or form in which it could be made available to their cause.

They have employed slave labor on their fortifications that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their army may eat. They have used them everywhere, except as soldiers, and but few of them there because they dare not trust them with the musket. They themselves have demonstrated to us that it is not from conscientious scruples or motives of humanity that they refrain from calling them into the field by summoning the remorseless savages of the frontier to the work of barbarous warfare. Then with this motive of fear restraining them, their adjutant general has decided that every conquered man is subject to a draft who has any white blood in his veins. Thus they have two rules very convenient for them. One drop of black blood is sufficient to make a man a slave, one drop of white blood is enough to make him a soldier. [Laughter.] They have used against us every appliance which [illegible] ability as thoroughly as they, in crushing out their armies, confiscation of their property and taking their slaves, who raise crops to feed the soldiers in the field. [Loud cheering.] Our resources are very great, we have raised large armies, and are supporting them with a treasury that seems exhaustless, but we do not intend that this investment shall be lost. [Never, never, and applause.] We know that their resources are fast wearing out, but they have somewhat surprised us by their endurance; but we know what their numbers and resources are, and we know what ours are. We know what we cultivate, and what they cultivate. We can rear them up and we can conquer them, and we will. [Cheers.] One of our evils is that most of our generals have their party. McClellan has a party, and Fremont had, and has a party. It is not their fault so much as it is the fault of politicians and demagogues throughout the country. [Cries, down with them.] Pope too had his party. Indeed I know of but one general who was too poor to have a party. [Cheers for Banks, McDowell, and laughter.] I am asked sometimes if I am a McClellan man. I reply invariably I do not belong to any body sir, I go for the man that wins. [Applause.] [A voice, "yes, damn you, you are not for McClellan."] I am for any man who can lead our army to victory. It is the poorest sort of consolation to tell men after a defeat that the general was defeated very satisfactorily on his own part. [Laughter.] I do not wish to blame anybody, but there are politicians who are always looking out for available candidates for the presidency, and whenever a general has acquired some glory the fellows say to themselves "he is an available candidate for the presidency, we will tackle on to him," and thus secure his lasting gratitude as being one of his early friends. [Laughter.] Thus there are men who are eulogizing and others who are denouncing our generals as not being able to accomplish anything, and so the people are led to suspect, and the country distracted. So it is withdrawn from our generals in the field that just confidence and support which they should have. [Cries, "That's it."] While officers and men are in the field, it is important, be they who they may, that they shall receive the support and confidence, as far as possible, of the entire nation. [Applause.] Our great national outlet, commercially speaking, is through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The disruption of the confederacy upon the line of the Potomac, would be to us a misfortune greater than that which could be suffered by the secession of the Middle and the Eastern from the Southern States. Leaving our loyalty as debatable ground, we know all this, and we feel it all, and we are, therefore, the more deeply resolved that, cost what it may and come what may, this rebellion shall be crushed."

The speaker retired amid enthusiastic applause.

Loud calls were now made for Gov. Andrew, it having been rumored that he would be present, but in his absence Mr. Holloway, commissioner of patents, being summoned, appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In common with the distinguished gentleman whom you have just heard, and in common with many of you, I, too, am a citizen of Indiana; but I acknowledge no prouder title than that of being a citizen of the United States—[loud applause]—a citizen of that country which takes such a mighty sweep from north to south, extends from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west; that country which acknowledges but one proud flag waving over one commonwealth of States, united and indivisible. It is not my purpose here to-night, gentlemen, to discuss the state of the country or to make out a policy for those who guide it. I feel that it needs no defense before my countrymen, or before any of the people of the world, or before the God who governs all. The act of government springing up for the maintenance of a republic based upon the intelligence of the people, and standing before the world as a beacon light, the American people have now but one duty to perform, to maintain in all its integrity the supremacy of the constitution and the government. I do not propose to inquire whether McClellan or Fremont is to lead our armies. I know but one general, and that is Honest Abraham Lincoln, the commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States. [Applause, prolonged for several minutes.] God bless old Abe, a man whose honesty and patriotism are above reproach; a man who is sustained by the strong arms and patriotic hearts of the American people, who can and will carry the Stars and Stripes onward till they wave over the whole country, disclaiming any purpose to exalt one State above another. Mr. Holloway added that he could not forbear saying that his State, Indiana had 102,000 soldiers in the field, and would furnish, if called upon, 2,00,000 more.

Col. Sol. Meredith, of the 19th Indiana, who has just been appointed a brigadier general on Gen. Hooker's recommendation, after alluding modestly to his wound at the battle of Antietam, and speaking of the importance of paying the respect to the generals in command, paid a glowing tribute to fighting Joe Hooker, which the audience received with tempestuous applause and rounds and rounds of cheers. He spoke of his regiment, of which 115 men remained, with whom he would undertake to whip 500 rebels.

**Pennsylvania Politics.**

The State election in Pensylvania takes place on the 14th instant. The Breckinridge candidates are actively canvassing the congressional districts, in order to re-elect the secessionists who are now in Congress, and place as many more there as possible. Mr. Francis W. Hughes, chairman of the State committee, himself a native of South Carolina, an avowed disunionist, and having nephews in the rebel army, is making every effort to accomplish this object. No expenditure is deemed too prodigal to defeat any friend of the Union. The Lancaster *Examiner* states that Mr. Buchannan himself is lavishly expending money in Lancaster county to "secure the defeat of Mr. Stevens." On Saturday last a Tory mass meeting was held at Milford Square, Bucks county, and addressed by Charles W. Carrigan and John D. Styles, candidates for Congress. Carrigan was especially pro slavery, and affirmed that his sentiments were sustained by Stephen A. Douglas. He denounced the president; declared that 300,000 out of 500,000 men in the army were opposed to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels; predicted that the emancipated blacks would throng the prisons and almshouses, at the expense of the Democratic party. There would be a general uprising of the blacks. Slavery should never be abolished till a majority in every State, North and South, favor the measure. John D. Stiles, who was elected to Congress from Berks county in June last, declared himself opposed to emancipation under any circumstances. If a Democratic majority should be elected to Congress the emancipation act would be repealed. He denounced the convention of governors as an abolition caucus, and abused the government generally.

The following are the candidates for Congress in the several districts, as far as ascertained; those marked with a star being members of the present House:

| Dist. | Union. | Tory. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Edward G. Webb, Doug | Samuel J. Randall. |
| 2 | Charles O'Neill, " | *Charles J. Biddle. |
| 3 | Leonard Myers, Rep. | John Kline. |
| 4 | *William D. Kelley, Rep. | James B. Nicholson. |
| 5 | M. Russell Thayer, " | Charles W. Carrigan. |
| 6 | David Krause, Douglas. | *John D. Stiles. |
| 7 | Jacob M. Broomall, Peo. | George A. McCall. |
| 8 | —— Wanner, Douglas. | *Sydenham E. Ancona. |
| 9 | *Thaddeus Stevens, Rep | George M. Steinman. |
| 12 | *Galusha A. Grow, " | |
| 14 | John J. Patterson, " | William H. Miller. |
| 15 | | *Joseph Bailey. |
| 16 | | A. H. Coffroth. |
| 17 | *Edward McPherson, " | |
| 20 | Amos Myers, Rep. | Gaylord Church. |
| 21 | William Stewart, Rep. | John L. Dawson. |
| 22 | *James K. Morehead, " | George P. Hamilton. |
| 23 | Thomas Williams, | Jacob Zeigler. |
| 24 | *John W. Wallace, | *Jesse Lazear. |

**The Eighth Illinois Cavalry.**

The Sharpsburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a graphic account of the reconnoissance made, on Tuesday last, to Martinsburg, by our 8th Illinois cavalry, the command devolving upon Major W. H. Medill of this city. The force in all consisted of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 3d Indiana cavalry, with Tidball's United States battery. They went to Martinsburg, driving the enemy before them. The citizens were jubilant, and came out with most enthusiastic loyal demonstrations, which they regretted when they found our troops had not come to stay.

Our troops remained little more than an hour at Martinsburg, and when they retraced their march some twenty Union men accompanied them, believing it to be more safe to remain back, because of their display of love for the Union. As our men left the town, the rebel cavalry, reinforced heavily, swept back, and a running fight took place, our battery telling fearfully upon the rebels. The correspondent says:

It is, of course, impossible to learn the extent of the rebel loss in killed and wounded in the running fight between Martinsburg and Shepherdstown. That the raking showers of grape and canister took some effect on the men and horses is very certain, and several were seen to go down in the last charge at the "Stone Bridge." A lieutenant was pierced with a sabre in the hand of one of the 8th Illinois, and fell heavily to the ground. The casualties in the Union troops were ten wounded and four missing, all from the 8th Illinois, commanded by Major Medill, which in fact did all the fighting, the others being on picket and in the rear.

The following is a list of the casualties:

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY C—Chas. Jones, wounded severely in the leg; Truman J. Wilder, severe sabre cut on the right shoulder; Peter Cheney, slight sabre cut on the lower jaw; Lucius A. Lincoln, slight sabre cut in the face.

COMPANY G—Louis P. Jurty, wounded slightly in the head; Jas. O'Brien, wounded slightly in the leg; John M. Pestana, contusion of the leg.

COMPANY L—Sergt. E. Daggett, dangerously in the lower jaw; Corp. Benj. F. Lee, slightly in both wrists; Asa W. Wedge, severe in neck.

MISSING—Company G—Sergt. D. Martin, Corp. G. McKinzie, H. Houghton; Company L—J. Weitz.

☞ Gen. Robert C. Schenck, when he was wounded in the battle of Antietam, was in the act of waving his sword aloft over his head and shouting to his command. At that moment he was struck by a ball in the wrist, which passed along the hand, tearing the fingers and striking the hilt of his sword, hurled it from his grasp, and drove it some twenty feet from him. As his men were removing him from the field he persisted, with almost frantic demands, to remain, and that he [illegible]

**A STIRRING SPEECH.**

**A Texan's View of the Crisis.**

**COLONEL HAMILTON ON THE REBELLION.**

**ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.**

Ex-U. S. Senator A. J. Hamilton of Texas, whose escape from his rebel persecutors in that State and arrival in New York have already been mentioned, addressed a large audience in the large hall of Cooper Institute last Friday evening. The hall was densely filled. Upon the platform were David Dudley Field, the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Prof. Francis Lieber, the Rev. Henry M. Field, Profs. J. J. Owen and Roswell C. Hitchcock, Brig. Gen. Strong, S. B. Chittenden and others. At 7¾ o'clock Gen. Hiram Walbridge called the meeting to order.

ABOLITIONISM NOT THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

In commencing, Col. Hamilton said that he should discuss the questions: Why is our country in its present condition? What are the causes and what the remedies? He said: It is too late to ask, but, perhaps well enough to inquire, *what were the causes of this rebellion.* I cannot do better than to call your attention to what one of the leading spirits, a Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, who addressed a communication at great length, and as he intended, with consummate ability, replete with all the arguments of the school to which he belonged, could bring to bear upon the principles upon which their government was to be based, as contrasted with the government of the United States. He said there was no man who deserved the name of statesman in the South who would *pretend that secession was caused by any aggression of the North upon the rights of the people of the South.* He said it was still less the result of any act of oppression on the part of the United States government. What then was the reason? He said it was because of the difference in the organization of society North and South. It was because in the non-slaveholding States, from the fact that every man was a freeman, you were necessarily Democratic; every man being a freeman, it resulted that the laboring class in the non-slaveholding States had the power in the government, and it required but little argument to prove that when that was the case, the *government was in the heels of society,* because labor was always in excess of the direction of labor; that is to say, there were more laboring men, and there would continue to be, than there were men who by means of their capital directed labor. He said when government was in the hands of those who direct labor alone, *it was in the head of society,* where it properly belonged. And now, said he, having cut loose from the North, have we eradicated the evil? Have we succeeded in gaining our object? Not at all.

He was explaining in this letter that the government at Montgomery, Ala., had failed in meeting the objects of the revolution, because it had not provided for re-opening the African slave trade. Said he, it will involve the necessity of another revolution. Here is the evil; here are the laboring men, and they are in the majority, too, who wield the power in the government. They vote at the ballot-box, and from the premises that I have laid down you will perceive that slavery and Democracy are incompatible. [Loud cheering.] He paid a high compliment to the great New York statesman who is now the secretary of State of the United States government, [cheers] and said that that great statesman, for he gave him credit for being great, never uttered a greater truth than when he said there was an irrepressible conflict between the two systems of society. [Great applause.] And, said he, in this additional, this second revolution, that will be forced upon us, although it may be bloodier than the one in which we are now engaged, we must get rid of the last and the least remains of Democracy, and, to use the plain and emphatic of his words, we must have a slave aristocracy. Well, fellow-citizens, if that was the sentiment of one solitary man in the South, if it had not been addressed by one of the leading spirits engaged in the rebellion to another, the trusted agent of the State of Louisiana, then a sitting member of the attempted new government, there might be but little significance in it. If it had been reprobated by the public press of that country, if it had been condemned by the public voice, I mean that of those who wield the power of the South, whose voice alone is heard—it might have gone for nothing; but when you bear in mind that that letter was reproduced in the leading press of the South, spoken of in terms of commendation, and no man has to this day uplifted his voice against any one of the positions there assumed, if you could, as I have done, hear in the hotels, and in the streets, and in parlors, echoes of that sentiment from men who, two years ago, were regarded as loyal, saying republicanism is a failure. We are astonished that we ever thought it could succeed; we now realise the fact that we must have a stronger government; if you knew it as I know it, you would feel fellow-citizens, that there was something more involved in this revolution than a simple desire to get rid of this hated Yankee.

WHAT THE SECESH WANT.

It is not because the men who inaugurated it hated the people of the North. As Mr. Spratt says, it was not because they felt that you had seriously wronged them, but it was a deliberate purpose on their part to be the controlling spirits in a new and a different order of government, where their power would be perpetual, and they would not be subjected to the chances of the free choice of a free people in recurring elections, as had been the case in past time in our country; and he that does not realize that fact to-day, does not yet understand what the revolution means, and by consequence, the man that is to-day flattering himself that, by conciliatory measures, by kind words, by peace offerings, the disloyal States can be caused to resume their position in the confederacy is woefully deceived; it never will happen in that way. [Cheers.] There is but one remedy, and that is on the physical power of the loyal people of the North—[great applause]—the physical power directed by the exercise of sufficient thought to lead you to just conclusions as to what the consequences are to be to you as well as to the balance of the people of the United States in case of failure. And I would say to you, fellow-citizens, that I speak in behalf of the suffering people of the South, who are the great body politic of the South, saying and excepting the office-holders, for all have suffered, not only in respect of business, commerce—by the destruction of confidence between man and man, the utter annihilation of the protection of wise and salutary laws—but the upheaving of the very elements of society as well; all have suffered in that respect; I speak of the whole body politic. Whatever may be said of what I say here to-night, I know I have not yet past through the last ordeal of trial in consequence of these troubles. It was hard to part with friends of years; it was hard to give up the position, whatever it may have been, which I had enjoyed; it was hard to part with wife and children; it was hard to leave home without the knowledge that I would ever return; but I had something to sustain me in this—I had true and loyal friends who gave me moral aid and comfort; it may be that some of these may fall away from me now, because my mind may be led to a conclusion which they are not yet prepared for, but to which they are just as certain to arrive as I have arrived at it to-night. Mr. Spratt says then that this revolution was not because the spirit of the Northern people was aggressive, it was not that the government of the United States was aggressive, but because the very frame work of society here would, if left free to grapple with slavery, destroy it by moral force. Whether that view is the precise one that has influenced those who have engaged in the rebellion of the South or not, they have been sufficiently convinced of one fact, that the influence of non-slaveholders in the new government was to be felt *less and less year by year, until at last they should be reduced to the condition of serfs, and that the slaveholder, and he alone, should govern the country.*

WHAT HE TOLD THE SECESH.

When the experiment of secession was being entered upon, I said to them: do not enter upon it. If you do, you will inevitably destroy the institution; it is laying the knife to the throat of slavery. You are in the habit of saying that I am not sound upon the subject. I would save you from the very influence which you pretend to dread. You cannot against the moral force and power of all Christendom, sustain that institution, saving and excepting under the protection of the United States government. [Cheers.] It is because the opposition to it elsewhere throughout the world, in view of the immeasurable blessings the United States government is affording to humanity, dare not, on account of that one blot, if they conceive to be so, attack the integrity of that government, but when you shall have risked the alternative of destroying that government *for* slavery and seek to build a government upon slavery, as its chief corner stone, you then challenge the public opposition of the world to it, and you will inevitably fall under it. You cut loose from thousands of loyal friends resolving to have no power but slavery alone; you do more than that, because with whatever purpose you commence, you will find that you have not progressed two or three years before in your own judgment it will be an impossibility to make the new government liberal. The reasons, fellow citizens, are obvious. Sooner or later it will be demonstrated that the great body politic of the people of the South were loyal to this government, and did desire to preserve it. [Cheers.] The question at once arises why, then, did they suffer them to be forced out of the Union. It is much more difficult to make one who was not present understand this than one who was present. Every artifice was used. Minds had been poisoned through a long series of years. It had got to be a fashion to out-Herod Herod in maintaining that not only was slavery a divine institution, but one of the brightest evidences of the perfection of that wisdom that created all good. [Laughter.] And even those whose mission it ought to have been to spread the doctrine of peace on earth, and good will toward men, to spend their time in the pulpit proving that it was an institution *ordained of God.* I have about the same opinion of some in the North who spent their time to proving that it originated in hell. [Laughter.]

HOW THE PUBLIC MIND WAS POISONED.

The public mind was poisoned. The argument was: The only way you can stop the Northern people is to go out of the Union, and if you go out now, they will soon begin to beg for your own terms for reconstruction. That was the argument employed everywhere, and thousands upon thousands of men were induced to go to the ballot box and vote for secession, having been made to believe that it would be the means of securing perpetual peace. But again, others who had thought naturally upon the subject would say to their Union fellow citizens; Do not go to the polls; what have you to with this movement. It is revolutionary. It is unauthorized; it is a proceeding to which you ought not by any participation, to give your countenance. Let the mad men who are seeking the ruin of the State, go to the polls alone. So in many of the States not a third of the vote of the State was cast. That was the case in my own State. In Louisiana it is now known that there were a majority of the votes cast against secession. At many of the polls were posters saying: "Let the vote be open that we may see who are the traitors," and the Union men dared not vote.

PERSECUTION OF SOUTHERN UNION MEN.

It might be said that the Union men of the South ought to have gone forth and exercised their rights, and have combatted these lawless proceedings. Very true, but most of us prefer reading of and admiring martyrs, than of becoming martyrs. There were no slight terrors on the prospect of being dragged with a tough rope to the lonely prairie—

"To be left a thing
O'er which the raven flaps her funeral wing."

That thing had happened, and would happen, until the last free spirit of the North was killed, or the power of this government should relieve them. [Applause.] That course of procedure commenced before his knowledge, and before the election of Lincoln. He was not a member of a vigilance committee, or of the K. G. C.'s, but at least 200 loyal men of Texas had lost their lives in this war, because suspected of loving their children more than they loved their neighbors' negroes. [Applause.] If the rebellion resulted from a love of slavery and a distrust of slaveholding, and the rebels were justified in their effort to overthrow the government in order to sustain slavery, they had severed his allegiance to that institution. [Applause.] He had to go through no gradations in this change. Nor need the men of the State be surprised at his position; that if they forced him to the issue of infidelity to the government of the United States, or infidelity of slavery, his choice was made easy. [Loud cheers.] If they compelled him to elect between his children and their negroes, it was easy to tell where he would be found. [Approbation.]

That issue was upon every man in the whole country, and must be met fairly by all. He spoke deliberately in the matter in condemnation of the leaders of this rebellion, who had been led to do as they did, only for their own interests. Those leaders understood now something that they did not know eighteen months ago. It was a simple thing for a citizen of the South to decide whether he was better off in the great Southern Confederacy than in the Union. With his wife barefoot, his children naked, his home in mourning for those slain in battle to preserve his neighbor's negroes, himself a conscript. Was there any argument needed for him to decide? Did he need to ask what had the North done to injure him? They never stole a nigger from Texas, though some of their own neighbors had stolen their neighbors' niggers, sold them in Louisiana, and put the money in their pockets. He thanked God that if an opportunity ever offered to grasp a musket in defense of that government, he would risk his life for it. [Loud applause.] He would not pretend that this was the outspoken opinion of the people of Texas. There was a provost marshal and a vigilance committee and K. G. C.'s worming into every family, and spies upon every man in the land. One whisper of the deep emotions of the heart is enough—the alleged traitor is a prisoner, perhaps working on the roads, with a ball and chain as preliminary to conscription. [Laughter.] For himself, he had been obliged to retire to the mountains, and about a hundred of his friends sought him out, and brought their old muskets and a round or two of ammunition. If they could hear the old men—loyal men—speak with tears of the fast fading hopes of relief from the old government, they could realize that the faces in public did not give the true reflex of the thoughts of the people. The loyal men of the South were out in the cold. They had to feed upon the husks, and would gladly return to their father's house. [Applause.] We heard much talk now about the constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. For himself, he said, the constitution as it is—yes; the Union as it was? No! [Thunders of applause.]

WHY HE DIDN'T WANT THE UNION AS IT WAS.

Colonel Hamilton invoked the aid of loyal citizens in support of the government; but said if they were to invest him with the power of reinstating the Union as it was in Texas in 1861, he would not thank them for the boon. [Applause.] If he was to be suspected because his conscience could not be measured by his neighbors; if he has to be regarded as loathsome because he could not believe that slavery was the acme of beneficence; if he was to be stigmatized as a traitor because he advocated the principles of Washington, he wanted no such Union. [Applause.] When that Union was restored, be it trusted it would, he hoped to be allowed to realize that he enjoyed the right of speech, as well as the liberty of conscience, he would bless the Union that gave that right. [Approbation.] He could not consent that his children should go about trying to convince everybody in their vicinity that they were sound upon the subject of slavery. [Applause.] He did not speak with hatred of the institution of slavery, as he once knew it—not because his conscience hurt him because he had been a slaveholder. [Applause.] They were to have slavery on the one hand, or freedom for the whites on the other. He believed in the freedom of the non-slaveholder. He spoke for a class destined to be in the majority, and whose rights were assailed.

Mr. Spratt and his coadjutors were developing their pet idea of the failure of republican institutions, and the necessity of a new and strong government. The slaveholders intend that slavery shall be perpetuated, if democracy perishes. It becomes the duty of every man to accept the issue tendered by the South. [Great applause.]

He conjured the people of the North to rise to the hight of this great argument. With one united effort let us give to the president our hearty and cordial support. Standing for the first time on free soil, he might be permitted to ask with Webster, that if freedom should fall, if fall it must, it should fall in the midst of the proud monuments it had reared. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

**The Minnesota Massacres.**

The Fairbault *Minnesotian* corrects the statement of Senator Wilkinson, made, it says, during the highest state of excitement, that the victims of the late Indian massacres number 800. It says that probably 350 will cover the number massacred, and 250 to 300 captured.

We notice that several of the journals of Minnesota deem that quite too extraordinary preparations have been made by the general government against the redskins. The paper above quoted says:

All we need in Minnesota is a few mountain howitzers and light field pieces, complete cavalry equipments for 1,500 men, and 3,000 stand of minnie rifles and equipments, with plenty of ammunition, and Minnesota can take care of her own frontier, without taking a single man from the army now operating or designed to operate against the rebels. And we believe it would be the choice of the loyal people to do so; and we believe that if Gov. Ramsey were to telegraph to the secretary of war to send us the arms and munitions of war and we will find the men here to use them, the people of of Minnesota would applaud the act.

**Mr. Lovejoy at Brimfield.**

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

We have cheering reports regarding Mr. Lovejoy's speech on Friday at Brimfield. The attendance was still larger than at Princeville, the day being one more promising of pleasant weather. As he usually does, Mr. Lovejoy succeeded in winning the good opinion of his auditors, and left them astonished to find how well they liked him, and some of them how much they had been deceived in regard to him. Instead of finding him possessed of horns—a very devil of a man—a fiery zealot, half white and half black, they found him an eminently practical individual, whose plain, common sense suggestions, whose solid reasoning and weighty arguments won the way irresistably to their judgments and understanding. Informants tell us that Lovejoy didn't leave an opponent among all that heard him—that he carried all classes and shades of opinion along with him. If that be so, the sore-heads must look to their house. It is in danger of being carried away by storm.

☞ At the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, four heavy guns were cast at one time, for which purpose about 100,000 pounds of metal had been melted. The cast of the four guns was successfully accomplished. One of those was a 15-inch navy gun.


**500 Doz. extra quality Linen NAPKINS,**
For One Shilling Each!
250 PIECES LINEN BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
For One Shilling a Yard.
100 Pieces Linen Huckaback
FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS
From Three to Six Shillings.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS.
Brown and Bleached
DAMASK CLOTHS,
All sizes. We bought
OVER $20,000 WORTH
Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them at per cent. below OLD PRICES.
NOW IN STORE
The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold
For Nett Cash Only,
At extremely low prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
W. M. ROSS & Co.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

FELSENHELD'S GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
No. 22 Main street, Aurora Ill.
Garments made to order in elegant style. A very large assortment of good Ready Made Clothing kept constantly on hand and sold at reasonable prices. ☞ Country Tailors will be supplied with all sorts of Cloths, Trimmings and Ready-made Clothing at Chicago wholesale prices.

**Wanted.**

WANTED.—A competent Teacher on Violin wanted. Address "P. & C." Post Office Box 3679. oc8-v78-2t

WANTED.—A competent and reliable man, of good address, well acquainted with the Drug Business, wanted to travel. Address Box 6811, Chicago Post Office. oc7-v7-1w

WANTED.—$3,000—A young man, for many years a resident of Chicago having $3,000 in cash, would like to take an interest in some good business already established in this city. Reference exchanged. Address Post Office Box 730. oc5-v79-1w

WANTED—A young married man of steady habits wishes a situation in some respectable business where he can make himself generally useful. Address "G. L. D." Box 4384, Chicago Post Office. oc7-v18-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address "B." Post Office Box 688, stating price. oc8-v18-3t

WANTED—An experienced Grocery hand for the counter trade; also, a Dry Goods Clerk. Apply personally to H. & R. GOODRIDGE, 131 and 133 Desplaines street, corner of Kinzie street. oc8-v80-3t

WANTED—Agents wanted to whom we will pay ($1.50) one dollar per day, and all expenses. Address, with stamp enclosed, "AMERICAN SEWING COMPANY," Chicago, Ill. oc5-v19-1w

WANTED—To exchange an assorted stock of General Merchandise of about $6,000, in a store doing a good business, in Wisconsin, for a residence property east of State street, in Chicago. Inquire of C. H. BECKWITH. oc7-v10-3t

WANTED—To exchange $50,000 of fresh and well assorted Groceries for improved City, Town or Farming property in this State, Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. Terms, one half land and the balance cash. Also, $20,000 of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars—one-third cash and two-thirds land. For catalogue of goods and particulars call at 21 South Water street, or address H. BUCHANAN, or by letter to Post Office Box 3126, enclosing stamp. oc7-v34-3t

WANTED.—A woman who understands doing general housework, can find a good home with good pay, by calling immediately at the second house (dwelling) south of Ringgold Place, on the west side of Indiana avenue. oc7 v115 3t

WANTED—By two married gentlemen, board with two good bedrooms and parlor attached, South Side—east of State and south of Twelfth streets preferred. Address "F." Box 120, stating location, terms, etc. References exchanged. oc7-v113-1w

WANTED—A situation by a young man to travel for a Grocery, Dry Goods or Commission House. Has an extensive business acquaintance through Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Good reference given. Address "C. L. H." Tribune Office. oc7 v88-3t&wd

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in some private family. Will furnish my own room. Address "E. P. H." Post Office Box 2771. oc5-v38-3t

WANTED—By a respectable young man who has no objection in making himself generally useful, a situation either as a Porter or to drive a provision wagon, or in a store. Address for three days "C. A. B." Post Office Box 1886. oc6-v84-3t

WANTED—A home in a family by a young lady of good musical education, where she can teach the Piano for her board. She has a Piano. Please address "TEACHER," Chicago Post Office. oc6-v48-3t

WANTED—A House on the West Side, between this and the first of November, containing seven to nine rooms, with cellar and water, near Rev. W. W. Patton's Church, or convenient to a street having a railway. Address P. O. Box 1239, Chicago. oc6-v48-3t

WANTED—To Rent a neat Cottage. One within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House preferred. Address, stating location and price, "C. H. U." Box 1239. oc6 v9-3t

WANTED—A second hand Extension Buggy or Light Carriage, for one or two horses; also, a second-hand Cutter. Both must be in good repair, and offered low to a cash customer. Address "H. Z." Post Office Box 661. oc6-v32-3t

WANTED—A family of three grown persons wish to rent a Furnished House, South Side to Twelfth street, preferred; on West Side if convenient to city railway route, and North Side if within three or four squares of Rush street Bridge. Parties will be made satisfied on punctual payment of the rent. N. B.—Under no circumstances will the parties either be boarded or take boarders. Address "CENTRAL DEPOT," Post Office Box 101. oc6-v8-3t

WANTED—A young married lady, who has been reduced to the necessity of earning her support, desires a situation in any respectable employment. She is used to business, and has no fear of being able to give satisfaction to her employer. She can refer for recommendation to good business or social men in this city. Address for one week "Mrs. W. M." Chicago Post Office. oc6-v57-3t

WANTED.—5,000 Tailors wanted to make Infantry Frock Coats; 4,000 Tailoresses wanted to make Soldier's Trousers. Keep in mind tailors from country are supplied with Coats in large quantities. The money ready as soon as the work is done. H. W. HUNT & CO. No. 38 Wabash avenue, corner of Lake street. oc6-v8-3t

WANTED—For Cash, a cheap House and Lot on the North Side, South of Chicago avenue and east of Clark street. Address Box 3622, stating price and number. oc7-v8-3t

WANTED.—Fifteen men wanted immediately for McAllister's Battery. The usual bounty will be paid on the mustering in of the men. This is one of the most effective Batteries in the field, and has already earned itself a good name. Come on now, and fill up the ranks of Company D, 1st Regiment Illinois Volunteer Artillery. G. P. WOOD, Recruiting Officer. oc7-v8-1w Headquarters 18 Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED, AGENTS—Something New.
SOMETHING NOVEL.
Something worthy of notice.
We shall issue on Monday next a GREAT NEW PRIZE PACKAGE, destined to be the success of the season. Wanted by every soldier and welcome in every household; far superior to any package now sold in the world; it is bound to create a sensation; everybody to the rescue. Contents, unequalled in quality, beautiful in design; unapproachable in price; $15 per day clear.
☞ Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. oc8-v80-1m

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. One who can bring the best of references can apply at 260 Indiana street. oc8-v80-3t

WANTED—A Store on or near Lake street, between Lasalle and State streets. A light, high and deep store, with rooms above over two stores, is needed. Any one having a store of this kind can hear of a tenant by addressing Post Office Box 3832, stating location and terms. oc3-v26-1w

WANTED—Stove Plate Moulders at 156 South Canal street, Chicago. oc2-v9771w

WANTED, AGENTS—(On liberal terms) to sell our great PRIZE PACKAGES AND PORTFOLIOS In Cities, Towns and Camps. Inducements unequalled, $10 to $12 per day made with ease. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 106 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block. Help of all kinds sent on the shortest notice; help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1862. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by John S. C. Abbott, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to G. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308. au29-v23-2m

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of I. H. Burch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 35 Lasalle street. au15-v32-1w

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers, wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which insures ready returns, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use). One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 25 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21. jy21-v77-3m

WANTED AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3662, enclosing three cent postage stamp. Chicago, Ill. oc7-v89-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St, opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALLARD, Post Office Box 2361. oc1-v77-1m

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $22 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have realized from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold within the past year. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-v77-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to "Agents" active agents, or allow a liberal commission. For particulars, address, with stamp, THE STAR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, $20. We have Agents whose earnings average that amount. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular J. O. JARVIS & CO. P. O. Drawer 3369 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $5 to $8 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will knit a pair of stockings in twenty minutes; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in 25 minutes, and knit a variety of Fancy Work. Hoods, Nubias, Head-Dresses, Scarfs, Sleeves, Clouds, Smokings, Reticules, Military Socks, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each county. Any person can learn to use one in a few hours, and knit beautifully and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price, $25. Secure your township. For circular with further and full particulars, call on or address with stamp, BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 188 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2271. MRS. H. PRATT in attendance.

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and unequalled satisfactory Stationery Package put up in the country. A profit of from $3 to $15 per day, [illegible] Send stamp for a circular to J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, P. O. Box 4253, CHICAGO.

**Boarding.**

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 125 Adams street. Day boarders wanted. oc7-v81-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, suitable for accommodating married or single gentlemen, can be obtained at 200 Michigan avenue. It is also a convenient location by day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Court House or Post Office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A Few Desirable Rooms, with Board can be obtained at the first door south of Ringgold Place on Indiana Avenue. Terms moderate. oc7-v74-1w

MISCARRIED OR STOLEN—A letter from John Phillips, Plymouth, Indiana, directed to his Post Office Drawer, Chicago, containing
Four Blank Signatures.
I have to caution all persons from receiving any written checks, drafts, notes, orders, or other securities signed by the undersigned, that may come into their possession, as I will not be responsible for any signature of that kind that I did not authorize in payment of such unless known to be given in good faith or for value.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Chair Manufacturer, Corner of Third and Green streets, Worthington, Ohio. Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1862. oc3-v83-1w

MESS PORK.—100 barrels Mess Pork for sale by F. S. DAY, No. 19 Dearborn street. oc4-v83-3t

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Engine Boiler, Pipes, Heaters all complete, with fourteen inch cylinder. For full circulars, apply to or address TH. MASTERSON, Peoria, Illinois. oc7-v79-1w

FURNITURE FOR SALE—At a bargain, by a party about leaving the city—low rent. Inquire immediately at No. 230 West Lake, st, Chicago. oc6-v83-1w

FOR SALE—Second hand Carriages for sale. One six-seated Rockaway, good style and slightly worn. One substantial, well-built four seated Buggy; top'd Wagon, suited to a gentleman farmer. May be seen at M. PILKINGTON'S Livery Stable, 47 and 49 Wabash avenue. oc6-v83-1m

FOR SALE—One first class Bagatelle Board, with Cues and Ivory Balls, at 110 Dearborn street second floor. oc8-v33-3t

FOR SALE—A first-class Farm, Situated 51 miles from Chicago. On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 3½ miles from Bristol Station. Containing 180 acres of perfectly dry prairie land, including 20 acres of good timber, adjoining. The acreage of the cattle and farm have averaged $4,000 for the past five years. The buildings cost $1,000. Upon it are 200 full bearing apple trees, besides peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Convenient to churches, mills, stores, &c. Inquire of L. YOUNG, Bristol Station, Kendall County, Ill. oc1-v48-1m

FOR SALE.—Large House and Lot on Hubbard street, near Milwaukee avenue, adapted for a boarding house; $2,500. House and Lot corner of Wolcott and Franklin streets, $2,500, good business place, very cheap. Two cheap residences on Ohio street, near Dearborn. Brick House and Lot on Fourth street, near Division. House and Lot on Indiana street, near Franklin. House and Lot on Randolph street, near Peoria street. Good residence on Desplaines street, near Desplaines; a retired and desirable place on Ashland Avenue, at a bargain. Two Lots on North avenue, near Larrabee street, 27 feet on Michigan avenue, near North street, &c. &c. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 4 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets.
☞ I will loan $1,000 or $1,500 on good city property at a low rate of interest. oc5-v67-1m

**To Rent.**

TO RENT—House No. 259 North Wells street, containing ten rooms, water, gas and barn. In a good neighborhood. Rent $15 per month. Inquire on the premises. oc7 v78 3t

TO RENT—Two new three story and Basement Brick Houses, Nos. 260 and 262 Wabash avenue, now being finished with all modern improvements, with large brick stables, &c. Possession given November 1st, 1862. Inquire of GEO. E. PURINGTON, 260 Wabash Avenue, or PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street. oc5-v12-3w

TO RENT—Till May 1st, 1863, a furnished house, No. 150 Cass street, with eight rooms, gas and water, and in a good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises. oc4-v17-1w

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. WIMBALL, jan5-v86-1y No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—The Brick Store No. 179 Randolph street, 125 feet deep to an alley, will be rented low to a good tenant. Good location for a Wholesale and Retail Grocer. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block, or the undersigned. WILLIAM BLAIR, 176 Lake street. oc3-v094-3w

TO RENT—House No 352 Wabash avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, containing nine rooms and a good cellar. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, in rear of No. 189 North Water street. oc3-v09-1w

TO RENT.—The Hotel known as the Tippecanoe House, 205 and 207 Kinzie street, is for rent. It has 16 rooms on third floor, and a dining-room 50 feet long. Gas, water and stable on the premises. Part of the furniture for sale at auction prices if tenant desires. A good tenant can secure favorable terms. The house does a good business. Apply at the house, or address Box 1445. oc3-v01-1w

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park near Depot, beautiful location, good well, cistern, barn, &c. House contains nine rooms, well built and in complete order. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Hall. se26 v81-1w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

**General Notices.**

$10 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen a Brown Bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, four years old, a little lame in left fore leg, [illegible] The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the horse by sending word to the owner of S. REESE, near the Brighton House, or to WM. COX, Massasoit House. oc7-v84-3t

$10 REWARD.—I will pay the above premium to any person who will furnish me with a comfortable cottage house near the North Market on the North Side. Rent about $200 a year. Any person desiring to give up such a house for a compensation, will find a liberal purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 3291, or applying at No. 84 North Dearborn street. oc7-v106 3t

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a Black and Tan Dog, had on a leather collar with the name of Frank, 119 Randolph street, attached. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to No. 119 Randolph street. oc7-v83-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, at the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, on Thursday night last, a Red Cow, with some white spots, both horns broke off near her head, is very fat. Any one that will give information that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded. Office No. 9 Larmon's Block.

TAKEN UP—One red and white spotted Cow; also, one dark red Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. F. A. PIERCE, 263 Monroe st. oc7-v85 3t

FOUND—By one of Cooley, Farwell & Co's young men, one hundred dollars "lying around loose" on the floor of one of their salesrooms, which the owner can have by paying for this notice and making a polite bow to said young man. Some one has evidently lost a sum of money, and found a good place to bring it, but we understand that C. F. & Co. always insist on giving value received for all cash deposits made with them. oc6 v89 Rnst

TO FARMERS—I wish to purchase, for cash, a Farm in Illinois of either 80, 120, 160 or 240 acres. It must be rolling land, suitable for sheep, well improved, and within 25 or 40 miles of Chicago, and convenient to a railroad station. For particulars address or inquire of PETER SHIMP, real estate dealer, 157 State street, Chicago. oc7-v83-3t

SALT.—Ground Alum, Turk's Island, and CADIZ SALT IN BAGS, for sale to arrive. Also, 60 bbls. Screened Solar Coarse Salt, on hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., oc7-v104 3t No. 187 South Water street.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now.
WET WEATHER FAVORS.
For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," leave orders at 50 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In Drawing of Sept. 16th, 1862, No. 3,037 drew $100,000. No. 28,481 drew $50,000. No. 29,909 drew $25,000, No. 21,183 drew $10,000. No. 9,766 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. oc1-v977-1w

ONE MILLION G. D. CAPS just received and for sale by
CHARLES BIGGS,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 111 Lake street, Chicago. oc6-v84 3t

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.—I would take charge of a large Packing Establishment this season, having had seventeen continuous years experience in the Packing and Commission business and know nearly all the drovers to this point, I can give decided satisfaction. With the best of references in Illinois and other States, I will procure an order to pack several thousand hogs myself. Address "J. B." Post Office Box 1381. oc3-v98-1w

DANCING HALL SOON TO BE OPENED—Formerly known as Bell's Commercial College, southwest corner of State and Randolph streets. I have leased the above Hall and adjoining Rooms for a term of years and shall spare no pains in making it second to none in the city. The location cannot be better, as it is at the terminus of the City Railway. Dimensions of Hall: Length, 75 feet; height, 20 feet; breadth, 39 feet, and arched. It has sounding bells attached. The floor will be new and waxed and the ceiling and wall will be frescoed. Every accommodation for Schools and Parties. The Hall will be to let three evenings in each week, with music or without. oc7-v83-9 D. E. SHAW.

GAS BILLS REDUCED OVER 30 PER CENT.
BY USING BROWN'S PATENT GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR.
These Regulators are easily attached to any Gas Burner, and will do all we claim for them. We have a test meter in our office at 124 S. Clark st. up-stairs, and thoroughly is the gas consumer invited to call and test the merits of the Regulator for themselves. Agents wanted in every gas burning town. For descriptive circular or other information call at our office or address (with stamp) MOORE & CO. P. O. Box 1399 General Agents for the Northwest. Price of Regulator, $6. Agents sent pre-paid, by mail to any address, on receipt of $3 in red stamps. oc1-v698-1w

TO THE PATRIOTIC.—We would refer our readers, who are in want of a Book-Keeper, Entry or Shipping Clerk, or a
BUSINESS MAN
In any capacity, to a man at this office who has just returned from a
YEARS' SERVICE IN THE ARMY.
Who was compelled to leave, on account of injuries received, and who sacrificed a good business for the good of his country. References, city and country, given. Address "SOLDIER," at this office. oc1-v8 3t

SALT FOR SALE
3,000 SACKS
Liverpool G. A. in Bulk,
CADIZ—5,000 bu. TO ARRIVE.
H. McLENNAN & CO.,
oc8-v85-1w No. 18 Lasalle street.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices. jy23-v3-1m

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.
A consignment of the well-known iron just received and for sale by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 12 Wells street, Agents for Manufacturers.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.
DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES
For sale by the cask or number, at 12 South Wells street, Chicago, by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Wines and Liquors, choice Perfumeries, real Havana Cigars, &c., northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Physicians prescriptions accurately prepared. BELL MANN, GEO. W. WILSON.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. ☞ None but first-class real estate securities taken.

KING & SAWYER,
235 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
Are constantly receiving from their Tannery, in Northern New York, SOLE LEATHER, which they are selling at New York City prices.

**Wholesale Houses.**

G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,
Coffees, Teas, Tobacco, Syrups, Spices, Wooden Ware, Fish, Cordage.
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, &c. &c. &c.
Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18, State Street, Chicago.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and WOOLENS.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
STRYKER & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOKS,
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES,
50.......Lake Street, Chicago.
I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and will sell them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOKS.

ARMY CLOTH,
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR,
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & SON,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

**Sewing Machines.**

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine.
(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines [illegible]. This is the oldest Machine in the [illegible] 1845, improved from time to time, [illegible] in January, 1862. Particularly adapted for tailoring and manufacturing purposes, [illegible] work, Carriage trimming, &c. [illegible]
Improved Howe Sewing Machine
[illegible]
☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and [illegible] Northwestern States, where no Agents are [illegible]. Circulars, containing full [illegible] can be had on application.
General Western Agent, [illegible]

**Miscellaneous.**

MERCHANT TAILORING.
GEO. M'KEAND,
46 CLARK STREET.
I am in receipt of a large stock of
LONDON AND PARIS
COATINGS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c
Which will be made up in the
LATEST STYLES:
I GUARANTEE THE MOST
Fashionable and Stylish Cut
In the city.
FURNISHING GOODS.
I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.
UNIFORMS.
I am prepared to supply the best fitting and best quality of OFFICERS' UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
46 Clark Street,
NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET,
Invite attention to their new styles of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
BRIDGEWOOD & CLARK'S
OPAQUE PORCELAIN,
AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S
WHITE GRANITE.
Best quality
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY,
All qualities.
Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed
GLASSWARE,
At wholesale and retail.

PEUGEOT'S
WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE,
108 LAKE STREET.
CLOSE CASH BUYERS are requested to call and see our figures on late importations of
FRENCH GOODS, GERMAN TOYS, BERLIN BASKETS, BAVARIAN TOYS, BOHEMIAN WARE.
We are also selling at the lowest market rates—Combs in Ivory, Rubber and Horn; Buttons and Brushes; Pins Needles, Bird Cages, Soaps, Walking Sticks, Cutlery, and a general assortment of Yankee Notions.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Caps, Scarfs, &c. Misses and Boys' Hoods and Scarfs, Ladies and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.
A splendid assortment of
Commenced Slippers and Cushions.
Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of
Woolen Hosiery and Yarns
Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

TAX STAMPS.
The undersigned will fill orders for Tax Stamps at the following rates:
10 to 100 Dollars worth, 2½ per ct. disc't.
100 to 1000 " " 3½ " "
1000 Dollars worth and over 4 " "
The discount allowed will be paid in Stamps, and all bankable funds received in payment at par. In consequence of the delay of hearing them by Government I can only at present receive orders, filling them as soon as Stamps are received from Washington.
All packages will be forwarded by mail at the expense and risk of the purchaser, unless ordered by Express.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM,
CASHIER.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
$100,000 WORTH
Of Desirable Residence Property
IN THE WEST DIVISION.
The subscribers offer for sale a large number of splendid Lots, in the First Addition to Chicago, West Chicago, lying between Madison and Harrison and Halsted and Morgan streets. The sale is peremptory, and therefore desirable bargains are offered. The lots are desirable and indisputable. The lots are described as follows:
Lots ten (10), eleven (11) and thirteen (13), in Block [illegible]
[illegible]
The above property will be sold for cash, or one-fourth down, and the balance on time with interest.
DAVID J. LAKE,
WM. OSBORNE.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS—Especially adapted for army and country sales; good imitation gold; will run and keep excellent time; have fancy colored hands and beautifully engraved dials; the letters standing in relief. This is one of the most taking novelties of the day, and should retail at prices FROM TWENTY FIVE TO EIGHTY DOLLARS EACH. They are sold by the case, containing six, of different designs, as follows:—Engraved, per case of half dozen, $27. Engraved and superior, per case of half dozen assorted, $38. Engraved, superior, and electro gilded, having all the improvements of the foregoing, per case of half dozen, $42. Engine turned, same material case, over which is heavily plated gold silver, per case of half dozen, $48. Samples of the foregoing, comprising two of the first and one each of the others, making a case of half dozen, at $36. [illegible] TERMS Cash. Will be sent to any part of the loyal States, with bill for collection on delivery. The most saleable articles of the times, and just the thing for those inclined to make money among the soldiers. Send in your orders early. Address the sole agent for the U. S.
GAINS WHEATON,
Box 4355, S. E. corner Nassau and John streets,
NEW YORK CITY.

SAVE YOUR COAL!—Lesters Improved
HOT AIR FURNACE,
With his PATENT TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON RADIATORS will save more than one quarter the coal used by any other Furnace where the Radiators are made of Cast Iron. (Many persons familiar with the working of Wrought and Cast Iron Stoves, know this.) Made of the Wrought Radiators will out last the Cast [illegible]. Please call and examine at my Office,
No. 53 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
REFER TO
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, E. C. Larned, Thomas B. Bryan, Watson V. Cox, Jonas M. Williams, Geo. Manierre, 23 Tribune, C. G. Hammond, W. K. Farwell, E. Burling, Architect, A. Bauer, Architect, Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
M. W. LESTER.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.
$100 BOUNTY.
A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old crack Permanent Regiment.
Pay from $13 to $23 per month.
Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.
One month's pay and $27 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment.
For further particulars apply to JOHN W. [illegible], Jr., Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 125 South Clark street, Chicago.
$2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

MILITARY.—General Order No. [illegible] All Officers in Camp Douglas or in the camps in Dixon, Rockford, Kankakee and Springfield will procure their outfits of Swords, Sashes, Belts, Haversacks, and every convenience of camp at E. K. BOWEN'S, 3 Clark street, Chicago, corner of Lake, over the U. S. Express Office. A full and complete supply always on hand. By ORDER OF GEN. OWN.

**American Watches.**

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
American Watches for Americans!
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.
We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of Swiss make, already referred to.
We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.
Sold by all respectable Jewellers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

## Wholesale Houses.

**C. C. COOK & Co.,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
**GROCERIES**
IN THIS MARKET.
SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,
Coffees, Teas, Tobaccos, Syrups, Spices, Wooden Ware, Fish, Cordage.
FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, &c., &c., &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 .... State Street, Chicago.....16 & 18
[aug22-d790-3m]

**STRYKER & CO.,**
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and WOOLENS.
Call and examine our stock.
STRYKER & CO.
my28-d73-ly

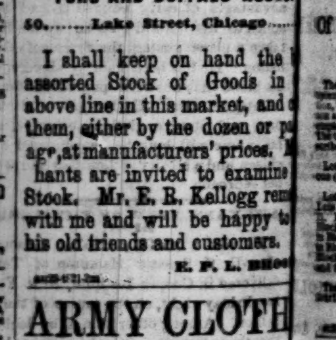
**HATS AND CAPS.**
E. P. L. BROOM,
(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.
50.... Lake Street, Chicago....

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.
E. P. L. BROOM.

**ARMY CLOTHS,**
PIECE GOODS,
FOR MENS' WEAR,
Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO.,
56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
[au23-d628-3m]

### Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine.
INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 18[illegible]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE.
[illegible]
Improved Howe Sewing Machine.
[illegible]
J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 69 Lake street.




[illegible]
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

## Miscellaneous.

**MERCHANT TAILORING.**
GEO. M'KEAND,
46 CLARK STREET.
I am in receipt of a large stock of
LONDON AND PARIS
COATINGS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.
Which will be made up in the
LATEST STYLES!
I GUARANTEE THE MOST
Fashionable and Stylish Cut
In the city.
FURNISHING GOODS.
I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.
UNIFORMS.
I am prepared to supply the best fitting and best quality OFFICERS' UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
46 Clark Street,
NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.
[se8-d711-3m]

**BURLEY & TYRRELL,**
48 LAKE STREET,
Invite attention to their new styles of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
BRIDGWOOD & CLARK'S
OPAQUE PORCELAIN,
AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S
WHITE GRANITE.
Best quality
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY,
All qualities.
Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed
GLASSWARE,
At wholesale and retail. se25 a834-1m

**PEUGEOT'S**
WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE,
108 LAKE STREET.
CLOSE CASH BUYERS are requested to call and see our figures on late importations of
FRENCH GOODS,
GERMAN TOYS,
BERLIN BASKETS,
BAVARIAN TOYS,
BOHEMIAN WARE.
We are also selling at the lowest market rates—Combs in Ivory, Rubber and Horn; Buttons and Brushes; Pins, Needles, Bird Cages, Soaps, Walking Sticks, Cutlery, and a general assortment of Yankee Notions.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street.

**ZEPHYR WORSTEDS**
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Caps, Scarfs, &c., &c., Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.
A splendid assortment of
Commenced Slippers and Cushions.
Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of
Woolen Hosiery and Yarns
Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

**TAX STAMPS.**
The undersigned will fill orders for Tax Stamps at the following rates:
10 to 100 Dollars worth, 2½ per ct. disc't.
100 to 1000 " 3½ " "
1000 Dollars worth and over 4 " "
The discount allowed will be paid in Stamps, and all orders must be accompanied by payment at par.
In consequence of the delay of issuing them by Government, we can only, at present, receive orders, filling them as soon as Stamps are received from Washington.
All packages will be forwarded by mail at the expense and risk of the purchaser, unless ordered by Express.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM, CASHIER.

**RECEIVER'S SALE.**
$100,000 WORTH
Of Desirable Residence Property
IN THE WEST DIVISION.
The subscribers offer for sale a large number of [illegible] Lots, finely situated in Duncan's Addition, West Chicago, lying between Madison and Harrison, Halsted and Morgan streets, [illegible]
Lots ten (10), eleven (11) and thirteen (13), in Block [illegible]
[illegible]
The above property will be sold for cash, or one-fourth down, and the balance on time, with interest.
DAVID J. LAKE,
WM. OSBORN.

**RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS**—Especially adapted for army and country sales; [illegible]
GAINS WHEATON,
Box 4355, S. E. corner Nassau and John streets,
NEW YORK CITY.

**SAVE YOUR COAL!**—Lesters, Improved
HOT AIR FURNACE,
With its Patent Tubular Wrought Iron Radiator, [illegible]
No. 53 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
[illegible]
M. W. LESTER.

**HOT FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.**
$100 BOUNTY.
A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and favorite Regiment.
Pay from $13 to $23 per month.
Good Clothing, Rations and medical attendance furnished immediately.
[illegible]

**MILITARY**—General Order No. [illegible]

### American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
American Watches for Americans.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, [illegible]
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

## Insurance.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INS. CO.,**
Writes on all desirable fire risks at
CURRENT RATES.
Higginson & James, Agents,
No. 1 South Clark-st., cor. South Water.
Cash Capital and Surplus $6,299,150
Invested in this country ....$1,045,356
[se27-a797-lw]

**BRANCH OFFICE**
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO
Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.
RESIDENT DIRECTORS:
MATTHEW LAFLIN.
E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Stor and Com.
C. C. COOK, C. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
D. A. GAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.
J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.
F. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.
T. B. CARTER, Clerk Superior Court of Chicago.
B. S. MORRIS, Ex-Judge Circuit Court.
W. ARTHUR, Gen't Superintendent I. C. R. R.
G. E. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
MILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.
ATTORNEYS:
B. S. MORRIS........JESSE B. THOMAS.
OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.
Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.
The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.
Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.
Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.
B. F. JOHNSON,
Manager Branch Office.

**HOME INSURANCE CO.**
Of New York,
OFFICE Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $1,000,000.00 |
| Assets 1st July 1862 | $1,585,679 16 |
| Liabilities | $57,826 32 |

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.
ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash balance in bank | $143,439 66 |
| Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate | 318,682 88 |
| Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $62,030.00) | 116,769 31 |
| United States and other stocks (market value) | 804,366 50 |
| Real Estate | 60,207 53 |
| Interest due on 1st July 1862, (of which, $24,162.84 has since been received) | 27,350 87 |
| Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July (of which $14,849.72 has since been received) | 58,024 74 |
| Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks) | 44,972 07 |
| Other property, miscellaneous items | 10,097 84 |
| Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office | 1,226 80 |
| Total | $1,585,679 16 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62 | $57,456 32 |
| Due stockholders on account former dividends | 370 00 |

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,
156 South Water street, Chicago.

**Mutual Life Ins. Co.,**
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
**$8,500,000.**
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
**$4,000,000.**
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
**$3,600,000.**
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
**$1,593,731.31.**
The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)
Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.
Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premium as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.
Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by
O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois,
No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.
WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.
E. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin,
Post Office address Milwaukee.
Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862, Page XXXVI:
"And now our grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

### Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
**MELODEONS.**
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street.......New York.
43 Lake street.......Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.......Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.......Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.......St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak.......Philadelphia.
A. Couse.......Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.......New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer.......Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p348-1y

### Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
BROOM CORN,
95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95
For sale at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
The largest stock of
WOODEN WARE,
(Painted and Plain.)
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,
Cordage, Twine,
CORN BASKETS
Broom Maker's Stock,
&c., &c., &c.
Ever Brought to this City.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
sep1-n42-3m 95 S. Water-st. Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.
HAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 249 South Water-st.

# The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

## OLD JOHN BROWN AVENGED.

[From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.]

God's scales of justice hang between
The deed Unjust and the end Unseen,
And the sparrow's fall in the one is weighed
By the Lord's own Hand in the other laid.

In the prairie path of the sunset gate,
In the flow'ring heart of a new-born State,
Are the hopes of an old man's waning years,
'Neath headstones wet with an old man's tears.

When the bright sun sinks in the rose-lipped West,
His last red ray is the hearthstone's crest;
And the mounds he laves in a crimson flood
Are a soldier's wealth baptized in blood!

Do ye ask who reared those headstones there,
And crowned with thorns a sire's gray hair?
And by whom the land's great debt was paid
To the soldier old, in the grave they made?

Shrink, Pity! shrink, at the questions dire!
And, Honor, burn in a blush of fire!
Turn, Angel, turn from the page thine eyes,
Or the Sin, once written, never dies!

They were men of the land he had fought to save
From a foreign foe that had crossed the wave,
When his sunlit youth was a martial song,
And struck a throne as it swelled along.

They were sons of the clime whose soft, warm breath
Is the scent of earth, and a life in death;
Where the Summer dreams of the couch of Spring,
And the songs of birds through the whole year ring.

Where the falling leaf is the cup that grew
To catch the gems of the new leaf's dew,
And the winds that thro' the vine-leaves creep
Are the sighs of Time in a pleasant sleep.

But there lurked a taint in the clime so blest,
Like a serpent coiled in a ring dove's nest,
And the human sounds to the ear it gave
Were the clank of chains on a low browed Slave!

The soldier old at his sentry-post,
Where the sun's last train of light is lost,
Beheld the shame of the Land he loved,
And the old, old love in his bosom moved.

He cried to the Land, Beware! Beware
Of the symboled Curse in the Bondman there;
And a prophet's seal in fire came down
To live in the voice of old John Brown.

He cried, and the ingrate answer came
In words of steel from a tongue of flame;
They dyed his hearth in the blood of kin,
And his dear ones fell for the nation's sin.

O, matchless deed! that a fiend might scorn,
O, deed of shame! for a world to mourn;
A prophet's pay in his blood most dear,
And a land to mock at a father's tear!

Is't strange that the tranquil soul of age
Was turned to strife in a martyr's rage?
Is't strange that the cry of blood did seem
Like the roll of drums in a martial dream?

Is't strange the clank of the Helot's chain,
Should drive the Wrong to the old man's brain,
To fire his heart with a nation's zeal,
And nerve his arm to the Soldier's steel?

The bane of Wrong to its depth had gone
And the sword of Right from its sheath was drawn;
But the cabined Slave heard not his cry,
And the old man armed aim but to die.

Ye may call him Mad, that he did not quail
When his [illegible] broke on the [illegible] mail;
Ye may call him Mad, that he struck alone,
And made the land's dark Curse his own.

But the Eye of God looked down and saw
A just life lost by an unjust law;
And black was the day with God's own frown
When the Southern cross was a martyr's crown!

Apostate clime! the blood then shed,
Fell thick with vengeance on thy head,
To weigh it down 'neath the coming rod,
When the red right-hand should be stretched to God.

Behold the price of the life ye took;
At the death ye gave 'twas a world that shook;
And the despot deed that one heart broke,
From their slavish sleep a Million woke!

Not all alone did the victim fall,
Whose wrongs first brought him to your thrall;
The old man played a Nation's part,
And ye struck your blow at a Nation's heart!

The freemen's host is at your door,
And a Voice goes forth with a stern "no more!"
To the deadly Curse, whose swift redeem
Was the visioned tho't of John Brown's dream.

To the Country's Wrong, and the Country's stain,
It shall prove as the scythe to the yielding grain;
And the dauntless pow'r to spread it forth,
Is the free-born soul of the chainless North.

From the East and West and North they come,
To the bugle's call and the roll of drum;
And a form walks viewless by their side—
A form that was born when the Old Man died!

The Soldier old in his grave may rest,
Afar with his dead in the prairie West;
But a red ray falls on the headstone there,
Like God's reply to a Soldier's pray'r.

He may sleep in peace 'neath the greenwood pall,
For the land's great heart hath heard his call;
And a people's Will and a people's Might,
Shall right the Wrong and proclaim the Right.

The foe may howl at the fiat just,
And gnash his fangs in the trodden dust;
But the battle leaves his bark a wreck,
And the Freeman's heel is on his neck.

Not all in vain is the lesson taught,
That a great soul's Dream is the World's New Thought;
And the Scaffold marked with a death sublime
Is the Throne ordained for the coming time.

## RAILROAD REGIMENT.

### Letter from Chaplain Dill, of the 89th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
NEAR LOUISVILLE, October 3, 1862.

The death of Gen. Nelson at the hand of Gen. Davis, and the general movements and incidents of the army, are doubtless sent you by telegraph long before this will reach you.

With the rest of the army we started, Oct. 1st, without tents or knapsacks, after the enemy, and of the results thus far you are probably posted.

We have been transferred to the 6th brigade, Gen. Willich, 2d division, Gen. Alex. McCook, of Gen. Buell's army of Ohio.

The health of the regiment is improving. We have only about seventy-five men on the sick list, and the most of them will recover and rejoin the regiment. All the officers, I believe, are well enough to be on duty, except Lieutenants Copley, Rice and Jackson.

Doctor Hana has just joined us, and brought with him a great box of nice things sent to the boys by their friends in Aurora. None but those in camp can conceive the joy with which these tokens of love are received. Even letters are often received with tearful gratitude. Especially when a poor fellow is sick on the ground, is it a comfort to receive news from home.

After this we shall probably have to be content with letters; and thankful if we get them at only irregular intervals. As to papers and packages—it is of very little use to send them. Such a flood of letters has suddenly poured into Louisville that it is almost impossible to distribute them; and there are monstrous stocks of papers which as it seems to me, can never reach their destination. Among these papers are mittens, gloves, stockings, shirts, &c., sent by mail, which can never reach those for whom they were designed. My advice is not to send such things by mail, and to send extracts from papers rather than the papers themselves.

Our officers have been very busy lately repacking their baggage and reducing it to the dimensions of a carpet bag, which is all they are allowed to carry. This has furnished work for express companies, whose depots are crammed with trunks to be sent home. The privates also are restricted in their baggage, and have been forbidden to carry pistols or side arms.

In fact for a month past we have been seeing the inside of camp life, and learning the difference between the citizen and the soldier, and the difference between the amateur soldier in Chicago camps and the working soldier in the field. If anybody comes into the army from any other motive than patriotism, he is, to my mind, either a fool or a great lover of adventure. We know nothing of what is going on in the outside world, and do not know half as much about the army as those who are not in it. We eat, sleep, dress and move under command, and know no reasons but the command for anything we do. And yet these things we bear with joy, knowing that they are sacrifices necessary for our country.

In the sudden assembling of so great an army in this vicinity, it has, of course been impossible to make all desirable provision for the sick; so that many a soldier has been without either suitable food or medical attendance, and, while there are Union ladies here who have been very energetic and benevolent, it is to be remembered that we are, to a great extent, in an enemy's country. The German population of this region is sincerely loyal, and the soldiers have no fears in purchasing eatables of them or of the people of color, but it is different with the native whites.

It is a great satisfaction, here in Kentucky, and on slave soil, to speak, pray and preach just as I feel and believe concerning the accursed institution of slavery, the cause of all our national troubles.

My work is both abundant and agreeable; and, although a chaplain has no definite military duty, dress or authority, yet the office is no sinecure, and I would exchange it for no other in the regiment. While a chaplain may become too lazy to eat, yet no man be more busy or useful; and no man can attract to himself so much of affection and gratitude.

Our post office address is still at Louisville.
J. H. DILL,
Chaplain of the 89th Ill.

### Decease of Northwestern Soldiers.

The names of the following soldiers appear in the list of Northwestern deaths at the Louisville general hospital, during the week ending Friday, October 3d, 1862:

J. C. Ford, E, 36th Illinois; S. F. Grimes, I, 74th Indiana; W. Capp, teamster, 74th Indiana; Myers, A, 15th U. S. Infantry; James Reham, A, 89th Illinois; Ruben Keyson, C, 79th Illinois; W. P. Champlin, F, 79th Indiana; Robt. C. Driver, F, 88th Illinois; H. Slavin, A, 16th U. S. Infantry; D. Woody, H, 2d Michigan cavalry; Wm. Ramsey, H, 36th Illinois; Cyrus M[illegible] Camp, I, 88th Indiana; Cland Mussel, 10th Wisconsin; Hiram Towsey, C, 2d Michigan; Fred [illegible] Fuller, 13th Michigan; Jos. R. Watson, D, 36th Indiana; Graham, B, [illegible] Illinois; G. W. Norton, F, 89th Illinois; [illegible] Myers, A, 87th Indiana; A. W. Chase, D, 17th Indiana.

Large meetings of Christian women are now being held every Monday, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., in the city of Boston, for the purpose of spending two hour in prayer to God for the nation.

## THE REBEL NAVY.

### Facts Concerning the Nashville.

### THE NAMES OF HER CONSORTS.

### THE IRON CLAD FLEET BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]
PORT ROYAL, Sept. 27, 1862.

The extraordinary luck of the rebel steamer Nashville during her late career, and still more extraordinary ill-luck or inefficiency of our naval vessels which at times sighted her, is remarkable. The Nashville proceeded to Bermuda, and when on the point of arrival saw the United States steamer Quaker City coming out of port. In order to avoid suspicion, she continued a considerable distance in her company, sometimes being within a mile. Those on board the Nashville thought that the commander of the Quaker City knew her perfectly well, but was afraid of her. On leaving Bermuda, the Nashville captured a schooner (name forgotten by my informant) from Wilmington, Del., with a cargo of provisions for St. Domingo. The crew and part of the cargo were taken on board, and the vessel burned. During her subsequent cruise she made no captures. The Nashville proceeded to Beaufort, N. C., where she entered in broad daylight. A large blockading vessel lying there gave her twenty-one shots before passing Fort Macon, but without effect. The Nashville returned but one shot, and struck her. From Beaufort a run was safely made to Georgetown, S. C., through the cross fire of three vessels at the former place. Lieut. Pegram there relinquished the command, and her armament and crew, with the exception of about thirty men and a small six pound gun on the forecastle, were dispensed with. She was then placed in charge of sailing master John M. Lussen, assisted by one officer and an engineer. On entering Georgetown she was attacked by a three-masted steamer, which threw several shells at her, each time approaching to fire, and running away after the discharge.

She went empty from Georgetown to Nassau, took in a cargo of arms, ammunition, blankets, shoes, percussion caps, medicines, etc., and ran the blockade into Charleston. She returned from there to Nassau, with cotton, passing nine blockading vessels off the bar. She again loaded with arms and ammunition for Wilmington, N. C. Off this place she was fired at by six blockading vessels, while inside the bar, unloading her cargo into smaller steamers. They made no attempt at close quarters. One vessel came repeatedly within a mile, fired a shell, ran off, and returned to repeat the performance. Every shell fell short. "D—d fools!" said every one on board, "why don't they pitch into us?" On her way the Nashville had been chased in a very able manner by the St. Jago de Cuba, but without success.

From Wilmington she took 1,000 bales of cotton to Nassau, returning from thence to Charleston in the latter part of June, with arms, ammunition, &c. Mr. Lussen, her commander, having left her at Nassau to command the steamer Kate, she became less fortunate in her new captain, Gooding, who failed to enter Charleston harbor, and was chased by the Keystone State for eighteen hours. Half an hour after this vessel had turned unsuccessfully away, and was lost in the distance, an accident occurred to the machinery of the Nashville. She broke her injection pipe in three pieces, was disabled for four hours, and blew off steam. On resuming her course, she had but five tons of coal, and reaching Green Turtle Key, in the Bahamas, she sent a schooner to Nassau for a supply. On receiving this, she followed the steamer Kate to Ossaba Sound, on the Georgia coast.

The Kate ran out, after discharging, but the Nashville, having also discharged, was less successful, and returned to her dock, being at this moment watched by three U. S. vessels, who might easily enter and cut her out. There are twenty-four feet of water at the wharf, and no shoals in the channel. The defences are moreover weak, consisting but of a battery of eight 32-pound guns, two miles from the Nashville, on the left side of Vernon River, as the wharf is approached. The other surrounding defenses are a battery of four 32-pound guns on the Ogeechee River, five miles distant, and heavy cavalry pickets—often amounting to 800 men—five miles off, at White Bluff. Gooding, the captain of the Nashville, though nominally an Englishman is in reality a North Carolina man, who procured a citizenship in England. On each trip from Nassau the vessel brought into the rebel confederacy about 200,000 stand of arms, and 400 guns gunpowder, besides pistols, swords, percussion caps, blankets, shoes, medicines, and other army necessaries. Her past success in eluding our steamers is surprising, but she has been by no means in good fortune. Many others have been equally successful, with the same description of cargoes, and one, whose name I cannot learn had a peculiarly narrow escape. On leaving Charleston for Nassau, she was chased by a blockading vessel, at night, and ran in towards the shore. Her antagonist, unconscious of her locality, went out to sea, imagining that she was still in her wake. After a trip of sixty miles she returned, and passed the rebel vessel in the distance, without notice, thinking her one of the squadron. There has been no more prolific subject of fun to the rebels than their luck in hoodwinking our blockading steamers.

I may as well give the names of confederate armed vessels, as far as ascertained by me. They are the steamer Florida, formerly the Oreto, commanded by Capt. Maffit, and carrying ten 9-inch Blakely patented rifle guns. The gunboat Alabama, Capt. Semmes, lately of the Sumter, which carries ten 11-inch Blakely guns, and the steamer "290," Capt. Hamilton, carrying ten 11-inch Blakely rifled guns. These three are said to be now at Mobile. The "290" was built by the subscription of 290 British merchants, and therefore takes its name. There are said to be four other steamers, whose names I cannot now obtain, and, in addition, a steam iron-clad frigate, recently built at Gaston, nominally for the Italian government, and with an Italian name, which recently left England with a full crew, chiefly of Italians, under command of Capt. Arthur Sinclair, once in our navy, who crossed the Atlantic in the Ball Dog. The Italian name of this vessel is to be changed to that of Jefferson Davis.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER ESCAPED.

You will doubtless ere this have heard of the escape of the large side-wheel rebel steamer Hero, recently from Charleston harbor. The United States steamer Marblehead started in pursuit, but was unsuccessful.

[From the Liverpool Telegraph, Sept. 18.]

It would seem, judging from the contracts now in the hands of the shipbuilders and iron plate manufacturers of this country, that the confederate government is exhibiting as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron-clad fleet as it has manifested in the series of battles which have thrown the army of the Potomac, defeated and broken, behind the shelter of the defenses of Washington.

Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Southern confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey, without any attempt at concealment. We withhold the name of the builder for prudential reasons, but the fact is without question, and the ram, from the high character of her builder, will be a most formidable opponent when equipped for sea, and should the blockade of the Southern coast not terminate previous to her arrival before Charleston, she will attempt to pass the federal cruisers with every chance of impunity.

In addition to this ram and other contracts held by our shipbuilders—which, by the way, are highly flattering to their reputation, and which hitherto have been financially discharged, in each instance, when completed, with scrupulous punctuality—a vessel now in the Brunswick Dock, whose name we do not wish to give for obvious reasons, has a cargo, consisting principally of iron plates, on board, ready to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of this vessel are imbued with Southern sentiments, but whether or not, we are too neutral in the gigantic conflict raging across the Atlantic, to allude too pointedly to this transaction.

It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South at no distant period will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the federal government, if but the same dashing spirits that lead the armies of the South can be found to command it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey the South will have an advantage over the federals in strength of build, equipment and invulnerability. For the rest their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290, before the announcement of peace gladdens the heart of all Europe. At all events, a few such rams as the one now building on the Mersey would make the raising of the Southern blockade an easy task.

### Send Dried Apples.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION,
Washington, October 2, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should be immediately published, as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and village relief societies are requested to make arrangements for pairing, cutting and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to prepare properly. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags, marked "to be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds and all good canned fruits will be very acceptable.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

### Instructions to Customs Officers.

The treasury department has just issued a circular of instructions to collectors, and other officers of the customs, in executing certain provisions of the tariff act of July 14, 1862, by which it is provided that where the original invoice is produced at the time of making the entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, the consignee, owners or agents must declare in writing their assent to the estimate of tare as set forth in the invoice, and if the collector or naval officer see fit the tare shall be so estimated.

On the absence of such written assent, or if the collector doubts the correctness of the tare as specified in the invoice, it will be his duty to cause the actual tare or weight of the cask or package to be ascertained, and for that purpose he may cause to be emptied and weighed such number of casks and packages as he may think proper. In all other cases actual tare only shall be allowed.

The following regulation is prescribed relative to the twenty-first section, relative to the withdrawal of goods from the public stores or bonded warehouses, viz.: All goods, wares, or merchandise transhipped to a port on the Pacific or western coast, may, on arrival there, be entered for consumption, without it is one year from the date of the original importation into the United States, or may be warehoused for such period of three years allowed by law as may not have expired since their first arrival in the United States.

### An Infernal Machine.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday tells a strange story of an infernal machine manufactured at one of the principal iron founding establishments in that city, to be used by the Southerners for the purpose of blowing up the Northern gunboats. The machine, it is stated, was completed on Wednesday of last week, and a man named Lumsden started with it via the Great Western Railway for the other side of the lines with instructions to make his way to the South as quickly as possible.

A Northerner having learned what was going on, telegraphed to the customs authorities on the American side of Suspension Bridge "to look out for the man and the machine," giving a description of both. When the individual in charge reached the American side, he was questioned about the "machine," and replied that it was a patent Yankee clock, and that he was on his way to Washington to procure a patent for it. The authorities detained the "machine," a constable was sent for and the man given into custody.

### A Traitor's Sentiment.

The following is from the Eastern Illinoisan, a secession sheet published at Marshall, Ill., and edited by a fellow by the name of Whitehead. He says our noble volunteers went "for the mere purpose of plunder." The Illinoisan is warm in its praise of Vallandigham, James C. Allen and J. C. Robinson, and supports the Vallandigham State ticket generally. Let the friends of our volunteers read the following extract:

"Generals Nelson and Manson have met with very severe defeat near Richmond, in Kentucky. They did as well as could be reasonably expected of them with raw troops, many of whom went from the eastern borders of Indiana and Ohio for the mere purpose of PLUNDER."

Among a large number of articles sent to the sanitary commission, was a good and patriotic old lady's last tribute, to be laid on the altar of her country, bearing the following inscription:

"These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zeruah Clapp, 96 years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in moulding bullets in the Revolutionary War. Keep the toes of these socks towards the rebels.
"CHESTERTOWN, N. Y."

### INDIANA ITEMS.

— There are already forty-two Indiana regiments and seven Indiana batteries in Gen. Buell's army.

— Gov. Morton left for Washington on Thursday for the purpose of making arrangements for the speedy exchange of the Indianians recently taken prisoners and paroled at Richmond and Munfordsville. He also hopes to procure a good supply of the improved arms and have the order revoked prohibiting him from promoting meritorious officers from old regiments to command the new regiments now preparing for the field.

— Gov. Morton has abolished sutlers at the camp in Indianapolis and located the sales to the troops where the benefit shall strictly accrue to the Soldiers' Aid Society.

### WISCONSIN ITEMS.

— The Madison Journal, of the 3d inst., says: "It has been a matter of some doubt whether there is to be a draft in this State or not. We are authorized, from the executive department, to state that there certainly will be a draft to make up at least three regiments, and that it will take place so soon as the necessary papers can be prepared for that purpose. It is hoped arrangements will be perfected so as to make the draft by about the 20th of this month."

— The 2d Wisconsin regiment left Milwaukee twelve months ago eleven hundred strong. It now numbers fifty-nine war-worn and battle-begrimed men. The bones of their comrades bleach on almost every blood-stained field of Maryland and Virginia.

### MINNESOTA ITEMS.

Fort Abercrombie has been reinforced by 300 men under Capt. Berger. They arrived not an hour too soon, for the Indians were about the fort in great numbers.

— Eighty-five men, mounted infantry of the 3d regiment, under charge of Lieut. Swan, left Fort Snelling on the 1st, to join Col. Sibley. They were splendidly mounted and armed with Sharp's carbines and revolvers.

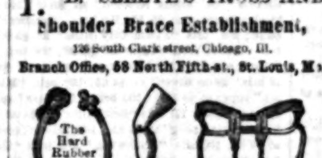
— One hundred horses arrived at St. Paul on the 2d, for the mounted men. Horses are being received at the rendezvous at Fort Snelling very fast, and the complement of 2,500 will soon be filled; then lookout, red skins.

— The Minnesotians say they want no help to fight the 1,800 or 2,000 Indians, if the government will but send arms.

— The only Sioux Agency in Minnesota after this will be a recruiting station for men to banish the red skins from the face of the earth.

## Miscellaneous.

**I. B. SEELYE'S TRUSS AND Shoulder Brace Establishment,**
126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office, 58 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.




Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents. This Truss will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister. Can be made stiff or limber, and will cure Hernia of years standing. Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around hips to [illegible]. Also, manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Surgical Splints, &c., &c.

**DR. WILCOX'S**
Patent Artificial Leg,
Manufactured by C. STAFFORD,
Has many advantages over all others in use, [illegible]
Post Office Box 1865.

**GREAT EASTERN.**
This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.
Sea Sickness on board being unknown,
And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.
The Great Eastern will leave

| NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL | LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept 16th, | Calling at Queenstown |
| Saturday, Oct. 25th, | Wednesday, Oct. 1st, |
| Thursday, Dec. 11th, | Tuesday, Nov. 18th. |

FARES:
First Cabin.......$110 to $135.
Second Cabin.......$85.
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate.......$55.
Steerage.......$35.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y.

**1,000 BOXES AMERICAN CASTILE SOAP**
In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 71 Kinzie street.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1862.
Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 15th.
First—Ties to be White or Burr Oak, green, sound and durable, not overgrown, or brash, and must be felled between the first of December and first of March next.
Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to be not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every fifth Tie not less than ten inches face. If sawed, square edged, to be not less than seven inches wide and every fifth tie to be not less than twelve inches face.
JOHN VAN NORTWICK,
President and Chief Engineer.

**NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY** on Kinzie and North Water streets,
BETWEEN CLARK AND RUSH STREETS.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. 27th, 1862.
Notice is hereby given to all owners of property on Kinzie and North Water streets, between Clark and Rush streets, that they are required to make forthwith all connections with the Gas, Water and Sewerage Pipes which are now or will hereafter be needed for their buildings or lots on the streets named.
The streets named above are about being filled to grade, and paved under the authority of the Board of Public Works, and owners are now required to make the above connections in order that the improvement of the streets may not be delayed, nor the paving disturbed when once laid.
By order of the Board,
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders in said corporation will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1862, at 7 P. M.
E. C. LARNED,
R. W. RAYMOND,
T. C. CHILDS,
T. F. EVERSON,
G. F. RUMSEY,
Board of Directors.
Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1862.

**DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,**
Noises in the Head and all Diseases of
THE EYE AND EAR,
Successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, with his Eustachian Explorer, Ethereal Ear Inhalator and Eye Fumigator. Dr. W. performs every operation connected with Ophthalmic and Aural surgery, such as for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eye, Fistula, Tumors, Cancer of the Tear Duct, Polypus, Excision of the Tonsils, etc. Catarrh and certain diseases of the Throat, which frequently cause Deafness, also receive special attention.
OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Post Office Box 2827.

**CASTINGS, CASTINGS.**—
We are prepared to do
IRON CASTINGS
Of all sizes and descriptions, on very favorable terms. Also, MACHINIST work of all kinds, either new or repairing. Our facilities, both in the Foundry and Machine Shop are complete, and all work will be done in the best of style and on short notice.
Office, 211 South Water street, up-stairs.
CHAS. STARBUTT, Ag't.

### Coal and Wood.

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lehigh, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices, freights and expenses added. [illegible] Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.
Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Erie, Chip[illegible] and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest [illegible].
Offices: 192 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, 128 and 130 South Market street, and 80 North Clark street, foot of Liberty street.
ROBERT LAW, Agent.

## Commission Merchants.

**McCOMBIE & CHILD,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 71 Water street, New York.
REFERENCES—Goodrich, Hill & Co., St. Louis; [illegible] New York City.
J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

**DUGALD STEWART & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154½ South Water Street, Chicago.
Post Office Box 978.

**LEDUC & GIBBS,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 55 and 56 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

**WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c.
Warehouse, No. 228 South Water street.
WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKET.

**UNDERWOOD & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—207 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
P. L. UNDERWOOD. J. T. UNDERWOOD.
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

**ALBERT MORSE & CO.,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

**M. S. YARWOOD,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 611.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

**T. M TURLAY & Co.,**
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
279........SOUTH WATER STREET.
We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

**FARWELL & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

**BATES, STONE & CO.,**
Produce Commission Merchants,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS,
Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds,
DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.
217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

**JONES, CULBERTSON & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

**JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.

**WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

**ABIEL AKIN & CO.,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 19 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by
Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York.
ABIEL AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

**GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,**
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 175,000 bushels Grain per trip.
28 Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

**WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building.
C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE.

**MURRY NELSON & CO.,**
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions and Produce of all kinds.
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

**BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,**
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 222 and 224 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

**SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 122 South Water street, Chicago.

**M. S. NICHOLS & CO.** have opened, at 236 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of [illegible]
N. S. NICHOLS. O. R. SMITH. E. A. WHITE.

**R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115½ South Water Street.

**GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 8 City Buildings, St. Louis.
G. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

**GRIFFIN BROTHERS,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments to [illegible].
P. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

**RICE FAY & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1836.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. B. WOODWORTH.

### Business Cards.

**DR. JAMES**, formerly of James' Hospital Commonhouse street, New Orleans, La.
Established in 1850,
Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**DR. WALTER HAY,**
No. 85 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

**ERNST PRUSSING,**
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security.

**FOX & HOWARD,**
CONTRACTORS FOR
DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY.
Office 85 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago.
Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand.

**PAPER.**
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

**J. S. KIRK & CO.,**
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

### Carriage Makers.

**NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS,**
44 ADAMS STREET.
The proprietor of these works takes pleasure in informing the public that these works have been enlarged to more than double their former capacity, which has enabled him to get a good stock of
Family, Gentleman and Trotting
BUGGIES.
Also, SULKIES and SKELETON WAGONS on hand, which are offered to the public with the full assurance of giving good satisfaction, as they have been built under the supervision of GEO. PENNOYER, whose reputation for making good work is well known.
Also, Wholesale Agent for the CELEBRATED FAMILY CARRIAGES, from the old and well known manufacturers, J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J., whose work is surpassed by no one.
Repairing promptly done.
T. B. BROWN, Principal.
GEO. PENNOYER, Manufacturer.
THOS. H. BROWN, Cashier.

### Groceries.

**500 HALF CHTS. TEAS**—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

**500 BAGS COFFEE.**—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

**250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.**—Common to choice, in store and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

## Bags.

**BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,**
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 128 South Water-st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

**CORN EXCHANGE**
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.

### Leather & Shoe Findings.

**TURNER & SIDWAY,**
40 Lake Street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,
Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,
AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
—AND—
SHOE FINDINGS,
Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of
Imported and Domestic Leather,
LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.
Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.
Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
40........Lake street, Chicago........40
Hides wanted at the highest market price.
Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

### Hats, Caps and Furs.

**300 BALES BUFFALO ROBES.**
I have in store and am receiving my Fall and Winter stock of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Of various grades, which I offer at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
E. P. L. BROOM,
No. 50 LAKE STREET.

**NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND.**
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 132 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

**FOR FURS**
GO TO
135 LAKE STREET
I. C. MAYER.

**BUFFALO ROBES**—Just received a large lot of all the various grades of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest Possible Prices.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 LAKE STREET.

### Music Stores.

**NEW MUSIC HOUSE,** 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS
Of every description at very low prices. D. P. FAULDS, publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Goods. 54 CLARK STREET.

**NEW SONGS.**—Just published by D. P. FAULDS, 54 Clark street, under Sherman House.
Here's your Mule, with Chorus, Comic Camp Song. Vignette.......35 cts.
Poor Irish Boy; by L. V. H. Crosby.......25 cts.
I am Looking for him Home; by W. S. Hayes. Vignette.......35 cts.
Sent by mail free of postage.

**RAVEN & BACON,**
Manufacturers of
GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, NEW YORK.
The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments [illegible] Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 1881.

### Plumbing.

**R. D. McFARLANE'S**
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. [illegible]

### Cabinet Furniture.

**BABCOCK & PEEK,**
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane-seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding. School Furniture on hand and to order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

**PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS** on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt to Brewers.
A. S. HENRY,
5 Board of Trade Building.

## Removal.

**REMOVAL.**
PEARSON & DANA
Have removed to
NO. 173 LAKE STREET,
Where they offer a prime stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**REMOVAL.**
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockett's Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boring Machine and Hollow Augurs.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

**REMOVAL.**—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in
House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.
120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

### Toys and Fancy Goods.

**BARNUM BROTHERS,**
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and short time buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

### Military Goods.

**MILITARY GOODS**—Swords,
BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS,
Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescot's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 156 Lake street.

**TO MILITARY OFFICERS.**—
FULL DRESS
Regulation Hats and Caps,
Gold Embroidered Bugles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by
J. A. SMITH & CO.

**ENOCH WOODS,**
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### Lead and Oil Works.

**CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.**
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 614.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

### Legal Notices.

**NOTICE.**—Master's Sale of the
WEST END OF THE
Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made in a cause in Chancery, therein pending wherein James F. Soutter and David Hoadley, trustees, &c., are complainants and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, [illegible] are defendants, [illegible] I, J. F. Moulton, Master in Chancery of said Court, [illegible] will sell at public auction, at the south door of the Post Office and Custom House building in the city of Chicago, in said State and Northern District of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the twenty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following premises and property, to-wit: All the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its rights, interest, and equity of redemption therein, [illegible]
J. F. MOULTON, Special Master.
J. F. Joy, of Counsel, and J. M. Walker, Solicitor for Complainants.
Chicago, September 17th, 1862.

**ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT,** Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.
MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.
Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1862.

### Real Estate.

**LANDS.**—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.
Fine Crops to be seen growing.
Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.
Good Business Openings—Good Society.
Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

**$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE** to trade for Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, [illegible]
G. T. GILBERT.

## Transportation.

**FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.**
THE STEAMER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave A. Harvey & Co's Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M., for
The Various Ports on Lake Superior.
For Freight or Passage apply to HARVEY & CO., 250 and 252 South Water street.

**THE Western Transportation Co's**
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
[illegible]
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over [illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

| W. T. Co. Steamers. | B. C. & C. Line Steamers. |
|---|---|
| TONAWANDA, | FOUNTAIN CITY, |
| FREE STATE, | WENONA, |
| MOHAWK, | MENDOTA, |
| PLYMOUTH, | EVERGREEN CITY, |
| NEPTUNE, | GALENA, |
| MAYFLOWER, | CHICAGO. |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

The Detroit Line Daily.
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

| W. T. Co. Steamers. | W. T. Co. Steamers. |
|---|---|
| MISSOURI, | DUNKIRK, |
| ILLINOIS, | CONCORD, |
| SAGINAW, | MARY STEWART, |
| OMAR PASHA. | |

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers,

| | |
|---|---|
| EQUATOR, | EQUINOX, |
| ARAXES, | EUPHRATES, |
| ECLIPSE, | COMET, |
| ROCKET, | MARQUETTE, |
| CUYAHOGA, | ORONTES, |
| FOREST QUEEN. | |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 9 o'clock P. M. [illegible]
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
[illegible]
A. COLSON, No. 1 Astor House, New York.
R. G. CHASE, 103 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
[illegible]
J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee [illegible]
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. P. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. R. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. Y. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. T. RICHMOND,
Gen'l Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

### War Claims.

**BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION** for the Northwest, established for the collection of BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY,
VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, [illegible]
E. C. LARNED.
The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with the strictest economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care.
[illegible]
Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 183, Chicago, Ills.
NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:
[illegible]

**WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT,** Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00.
Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 63 Clark street.

**OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.**
GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C.
Post Office Box 153. REFERENCES—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; [illegible]

**WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN,** Washington, D. C. [illegible]

### Educational.

**CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**
164 South Clark Street.
Send for a Circular.
CHILDREN AND YOUTH SINGING SCHOOL.
In order to accommodate the children and youth living in different parts of the city, who would like to enter the academy of Music in the elementary department, the Principal has decided to open classes in different parts of this city, as follows: [illegible]
Tickets $2.50 per term. To be had at the Music Stores and at the door.
H. T. MERRILL, Teacher.

**INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.**
[illegible]

**FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.**
This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next Session will commence on the first Wednesday of November. [illegible]

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.**
This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of [illegible]
Troy, N. Y.

**A LIBERAL EDUCATION** with Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, [illegible]

### Hotels.

**BIDDLE HOUSE,**
DETROIT.
[illegible]

**AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,**
is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in the New England States; [illegible]
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

# THE CITY.

MISS JANE COOMBS.—This beautiful young actress is on her way West, and will shortly appear at McVicker's theatre. She will receive a hearty welcome.

MUSICAL.—The second rehearsal of the reception mass for Bishop Duggan, will take place this evening at the rooms of the Musical Union.

ARLINGTON AND DONNIKER'S TROUPE.—This capital troupe are doing a splendid business, although in their second week, which speaks well for their excellence. Go and see them.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Last night some cunning thief entered Follansbee's ice-house and cut open the pantaloons pocket of one of the employees of the firm, and abstracted fifty dollars therefrom.

HEN DISEASE.—A curious disease has broken out among the hens in South Chicago, which is sweeping them off by the scores. The disease seems to be universal, and baffles the skill of professional hen doctors.

BRIDGE BROKEN.—The old bridge across the canal near Bridgeport, which has stood so long, fell through a few days since, a moment after two loads of hay had crossed it. A new one will be put up immediately.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a small building on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, used by Barry & Cushing for boiling linseed oil. The loss was trifling.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—A statement of the organization and system of labors of the Institute of Reward will be made by its corresponding secretary, David P. Holton, M. D., in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, corner of La Salle and Washington streets to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 p. m. Ward Historic Communities will be formed. Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—Col. Christopher has paid out $250,000 within the past five days, in bounties to the soldiers. Six regiments have been paid at Camp Douglas, and something like $150,000 is due there yet. The Colonel yesterday received another instalment of $75,000 in greenbacks, with which he will go to Rockford to day to pay the bounties of the three regiments there.

BULL RUN.—This stirring military drama will be produced this evening with Mr. Chanfrau as "Jupiter, the Contraband." On his last visit this drama attracted a large audience for an entire week, and it will undoubtedly fill the theatre now. Mr. Chanfrau will also appear in the "Widow's Victim" as Jerry Clip, with his imitations of the great tragedians.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.—One hundred contrabands arrived here yesterday forenoon from Cairo in charge of Rev. Mr. Milne. They were temporarily provided with quarters at the Zoar Baptist Church. Several were provided with homes amongst our citizens, the rest of them being cared for by the colored people of the city. The large majority of them were field hands.

EXCURSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—We learn that the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Aurora have made arrangements with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for an excursion from Sandwich and Aurora to Chicago, to take place on Saturday, Oct. 18th. For such an object as that above named, we presume two or three thousand people will turn out to enjoy a good time and visit Chicago.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—R. I. Gates, Esq., of this city, about fourteen years ago, had the misfortune to miss a fine gold watch from the place where he had temporarily deposited it, and from that time considered it lost. Quite recently Mr. Gates was agreeably surprised to receive the watch at the hands of Father Dunne, Vicar General of this Bishopric, in whose possession it had been placed by the conscience stricken thief.

PRESENTATION.—Last Monday afternoon Senior Second Lieutenant David R. Crego, of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, was presented with a sword, sash, belt and pistols, the gift of the Mercantile Association. The company was drawn up in a hollow square, and a formal presentation of the articles was made by Capt. Chas. G. Cooley, in whose hands they had been placed for that purpose. Accompanying the gift was a letter from W. E. Doggett, Esq. Lieut. Crego responded in a handsome manner, after which, three cheers were called for the Association, and three for Lieut. Crego, which were given with a hearty good will. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—Preliminary meetings to make arrangements for the Home of the Friendless Festival, to be given the last week of October, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the various divisions of the city as follows:

*South Side*—At the residence of Mrs. J. L. Scripps, 513 Wabash avenue.

*North Side*—At the residence of Mrs. A. H. Hoge, corner of Illinois and Wolcott streets.

*West Side*—At the residence of Mrs. J. C. Haines, corner of Van Buren and Sangamon streets.

All ladies willing to interest themselves in the approaching Festival for the Home of the Friendless are most urgently requested to attend these meetings in their respective divisions.

THE SILVER LUTE.—This little singing book, published by Root & Cady, and the latest work from the facile pen of Geo. F. Root, esq., is now off the press and for sale. Apart from the interest connected with it as the first music book ever written, printed and published in this city, it is possessed of many sterling features which unquestionably place it at the head of works of its class. The work commences with an explanation of the characters or signs used in written music; then follow progressive song-lessons of a very pleasing character, which lead the pupil along step by step in easy but thorough gradations, preparing him for the songs of various character which conclude. An especially pleasing feature of these songs, is the physical exercise connected with many of them, which will at once attract the attention and delight of the pupil, and secure the favor of the teacher. Taken all in all, few if any books have been issued for a long time more admirably adapted for grammar schools and beginners in music, than the "Silver Lute."

### Stamp Duties.

A table on card-board, nine by eleven inches, neatly printed in colors, has been prepared and issued at the TRIBUNE job office, presenting all the stamp duties imposed by the act of July, 1862, in both schedules (B and C), arranged alphabetically together with all the directions, penalties and other information necessary to a perfect understanding of the law. This compilation has been prepared from an official copy of the act, and may be relied upon as accurate in every particular. It is an invaluable appendage to the office of every lawyer, merchant, shipper, express agent, insurance agent or business man of any kind. It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, post paid, on receipt of ten cents.

Apply to WM. H. RAND, TRIBUNE Job Office.

### The Orphan Asylum Festival.

The dinner, fair and festival in aid of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, will be held at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Dinner from 12 to 3 o'clock, evening entertainment at 7 p. m. Let it not be forgotten that the friends of this home for the homeless will hold its anniversary entertainments at Bryan upper and lower halls, on the above named days. Ample arrangements have been completed for the enjoyment of "the million" of friends who will go there for dinners and for a social evening.

In the multitude of homes and places of business to visit, many may have been unintentionally omitted, who would esteem it a privilege to add their mite, or thousands, to conduct these little ones, and we would repeat that donations in money, fruits, bouquets, ornamental work, or edibles, may be left at the hall on either of these days, or, if their address be left, a committee will respond to such calls. Also, any farmer, who may have any of their abundance to contribute, may send it to or address Mrs. M. W. Ward, Box 997, Chicago.

Mrs. Barnard, corner of Cass and Wolcott streets, North Side; Mrs. Follansbee, corner of Ringgold Place and Wabash avenue, South Side; and Mrs. [illegible], West Side, will be at home [illegible]

### Strange Scene between Two Clergymen.

A few days since, an incident of a striking character occurred between two clergymen, which has caused an intense excitement in certain religious circles. We omit the names of the principals in this affair, believing that their publication would not subserve any useful end, and only mention the matter at all to demonstrate that clergymen are possessed of the same passions as laymen, and that the principles obtaining with the flock sometimes develope and germinate in the shepherds. In another light, it serves to illustrate our pet theory of Muscular Christianity, not that we would encourage the adoption of the rules of the P. R., but to show that when patience has ceased to be a virtue, muscular development comes in play.

But to our muttons. There are two clergymen in this city—we shall not locate the denomination—connected or deeply interested in an educational institution—we shall not give its name. These two clergymen met over the clerical tea and toast a few evenings since, and while they are discussing the Hyson we may as well term them for short, A and B,—premising that these are not the initials of their names, as we do not intend to divulge their identity, believing that the little peccadillo of a knock-down, in these revolutionary times, should be forgiven. A and B, therefore, in the midst of their conversation, happened upon the subject of the aforesaid educational institution, and that's where the gazelle came in.

Bro. A. suggested to Bro. B. that he (Bro. A.) was doing all the work in the institution besides paying about all the expenses, which was getting to be an elephant of rather large dimensions. As Bro. B. had agreed to divide the joys and sorrows, profits and losses, it was no more than fair that he should manifest at least the ghost of an intention in that direction. Bro. B. getting rather warm, perhaps owing to the Hyson (?) suggested that he was doing his half. Bro. A. said he wasn't and Bro. B. said he was and Bro. A. said he wasn't. The Hyson continued growing hotter and with it the feelings and words of A. and B. At last Bro. B. very quietly insinuated that Bro. A. had a very vivid imagination, whereupon Bro. A. delivered a left duke spang into the astonished eyes of Bro. B. which Bro. B. returned with interest. Orthodox knocks became very frequent and unlike angels' visits. Bro. A. struck splendidly from the shoulder, while Bro. B. was particularly sharp upon the midriff.

Bro. B. deposited Bro. A. behind the stove. Bro. A. rallied and laid Bro. B. under the table. Bro. B. recovered and sent Bro. A. into the library by a neat right hander, much to the astonishment of the stately old divines in calf. Bro. A. finally succeeded in squelching Bro. B. and ejecting him from the domicil, with one orb in mourning and the other serious out of sympathy.

Bro. B. went to the Police Court with his complaint, and instituted suit for assault. Service was obtained, when a high dignitary in the church became cognizant of the little difficulty. He immediately put his finger in the pie, and had the suit withdrawn and transferred to a committee of three clergymen, who have the matter in hearing before them now. Their decision is anxiously awaited.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—No. 466—Chancery; time extended fifteen days for defendant to close proof. Nos. 615, 625 and 626—Chancery; injunction granted as prayed for. No. 580—Chancery; time extended thirty days for defendant Buel to file answer. No. 4975—Judgment of Nov. 14th, 1861; vacated under statute and a new trial granted, costs to be paid by defendant. No. 404—Decree to be entered. No. —Crooks et al. vs. St. L., A. & C. R. R. Co. et al.; report of sale made and filed, and to be confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary by this morning. No. 97—Chancery; argument heard on the motion of these defendants to vacate decree.

There will be no jury called before the 15th of the current month in this Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Van Higgins.*—A case involving several questions of legal importance was argued in this branch of the Court yesterday. We subjoin a brief summary:

O. L. Wheelock vs. Henry Smith and Joseph B. Doggett. It appeared that the Westminster Church, situated in the North Division, in the year 1858, erected a new edifice for the use of the congregation. The affairs were managed by a Board of Trustees, of which Board Henry Smith and J. B. Doggett, the defendants, were respectively President and Secretary. The plaintiff was the architect, and superintended the construction of the church building referred to.

The defendants, in their official capacity, executed to the plaintiff a promissory note for balance of amount due him, amounting to $423.33, dated March 22d, 1858, and signed "For Trustees Westminster Church, Henry Smith, Chairman, J. B. Doggett, Sec'y." This note was not paid at maturity, and still remains unpaid. Suit is brought against the defendants in their individual capacity to recover, the Church not being solvent. The defendants insisted that they are not liable as individuals, and that the suit should have been brought against the Trustees. The plaintiff contended that in order to avoid liability, the defendants must show: *First*—That there was such a corporation in existence at the date of the instrument. *Second*—That the defendants were authorized by the corporation to give this identical note; and *Third*—That the plaintiff had notice of such authority.

After argument by Mr. D. P. Wilder for plaintiff, and J. M. Rountree for defendant, the Court held the case under advisement.

The call of the docket yesterday was extended to 690. It will be resumed this morning at 691. Agreeably to the rule established by the Court, thirty cases will be called daily.

Below will be found a statement of the business transacted yesterday:

Nos. 347, 757, 245, 580, 676, 681, 698, 562, and 350, dismissed. No. 648—Plaintiff's attorney withdrawing appearance. No. 710—Defendant's attorney withdraws appearance. No. 729 655 and 663 continued. No. 755—Rule on defendant to file new appeal bond by Monday morning next. No. 491, and 681—Submitted to court; jury waved and finding for plaintiff. No. 469—Plaintiff suggests death of J. C. Erler, one of the defendants.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Hon. R. S. Wilson.*—The usual crowd of hangers-on were in attendance at the sittings of this Court. The grand jury yesterday presented the following true bills:

John O'Brien, burglary—plea of not guilty; Mary Morrison, larceny, two indictments—plea of not guilty to each; Charles Brown, larceny; James Douglass, assault with intent to commit rape—plea of not guilty; John W. Searles, larceny—plea of not guilty; Patrick Burns, larceny—plea of guilty, under eighteen years; Eugene Dorroo, John Dunn and William Gibbons, larceny—Dorroo and Gibbons, plea of not guilty; Dunn, plea of guilty, under eighteen years; Robert Lodge and Ralph Miller, larceny—plea of not guilty for each party; William A. Leon, assault—plea of guilty; Francis Bum, larceny; Ellen O'Brien, larceny—plea of not guilty; Mary A. Groesell, alias Augusta Brown, larceny—plea of guilty, under eighteen years, one day in county jail. Biederman vs. Biederman; proof heard; decree for divorce granted.

William Gibbons and John Dorroo were placed on trial, charged with the larceny of postage stamps from one Neimeyer, a saloon keeper on Franklin street. The amount alleged to have been taken was $3.70; one of the accused holding a boy, who was attending the saloon, while the other robbed the drawer. Mr. Johnson, for the defense, denied that the people had made out any case, they having failed to identify a single one of the stamps alleged to have been stolen. No verdict had been rendered at the adjournment of the court.

The case of the people vs. J. W. Bissell, known as the Rock Island Bridge conspiracy, was continued.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Saturday last the residence of E. Wickersham, Esq., on Wabash Avenue, was entered while the family were at dinner. Several valuable articles of clothing were taken from a closet up stairs. A gentleman in the house was met on the stairs by two nicely dressed women, but from their appearance, had no suspicion of the theft. This is one of a number of recent robberies committed in this neighborhood. People should be more cautious of their hall doors.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Douglas Ely, child and sister, were riding on Tuesday evening, in an open carriage on Cottage Grove Avenue, when the horses became frightened and unmanageable, upsetting the carriage and severely injuring the ladies. The young lady had a shoulder dislocated and an ankle fractured. Doctor Newkirk reduced the dislocation and applied suitable dressings.

GRAND OPENING.—Mrs. L. A. Lee opens a splendid selection of French millinery at her rooms, 142 Lake street, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. Ladies will do well to improve this opportunity of examining the fall styles.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our list of "wants" of a young man just returned from the battle-fields of "Dixie." He desires employment in our city.

ANOTHER WESTERN VICTORY.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine received the first premium at the fair held at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Seven counties held their fair at that point.

A LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Edward Grayson, a young man well and favorably known in this city, was accidentally shot a few days since at Fulton City. Mr. Grayson, had been, for several weeks past, acting in the capacity of messenger for the American Express Company. Being in Fulton, he went out in a boat on the river, in company with a boy six or seven years of age, for the purpose of shooting ducks. Before proceeding far, and while in the act of raising his gun from the bottom of the boat, the hammer accidentally struck against some hard substance with such a force as to cause an explosion of the percussion cap. The whole charge struck the unfortunate man in the head, blowing off a large piece of the skull, killing him almost instantly. Mr. Grayson leaves a wife and two children in this city, on whom their sudden bereavement will fall with a crushing weight. His body has been brought to this city for interment.

### The West Branch Post Office.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I desire to inform the public and especially the West side public that the Government having established and located a Branch Postoffice for West Chicago, on the Northwest corner of Randolph and Halsted streets—in the Berdell building—the same is now ready and doing the postal business for that part of the city, under the law establishing the same. All letters should be addressed to "West Branch P. O.," and all persons who desire and intend to transmit mail matter through the West Side office should, without delay, give notice so that the necessary changes may be at once made. The Branch Office will be open for public use the same hours as the principal Office, Sundays included.

All mail matter will be delivered and letters and papers will be forwarded to the principal Office in time to be sent upon every mail route leaving the city daily.

A. C. STEWART, Postmaster W. B. P. O.

### List of Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the Week Ending Oct. 4, 1862.

MRS. GIBBS, Chicago—4 jars currant jelly, 1 jar raspberry jam, 7 bottles raspberry vinegar, 2 bottles catsup, onion pickles, 1 cup cherries.

A. GUTHRIE, Chicago—3 blankets.

LADIES OF GRACE CHURCH, Chicago—1 box of reading matter, marked for Rev. C. Britton, 20th Ill S. M., Jackson, Tenn.

A FRIEND, Chicago—3 night shirts, 3 pairs socks, 4 handkerchiefs, 4 bowls of jelly.

MRS. S. S. WILLIAMSON, Chicago—15 pairs socks, 15 shirts, lint bandages, old linen and muslin, 1 pair drawers, 8 pillow cases.

MADE UP BY THE LADIES OF THE 2ND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Chicago—Material furnished by the commission, 6 dozen pairs drawers, 7 shirts.

E. W. RAYMOND, Chicago—5 shirts, 2 pairs woolen drawers.

MRS. J. J. SANDS—5 boxes, 12 dozen cans each, crab apples.

OSSIAN GUTHRIE, Bridgeport—2 bushels white onions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Manhattan, Ill.—1 box containing 16 pillows, 24 pillow cases, 31 shirts, 4 rolls old muslin, 16 sheets, 6 pair of drawers, 9 pair of slippers, 6 handkerchiefs, 4 boxes lint, 1 pair socks, 13 towels, 2 boxes bandages, 2 boxes quilts, 2 jars pickles, 3 bags dried currants, 1 bag grapes, 1 bag dried blackberries, 1 bag dried plums, 1 bag dried apples, 1 bag dried corn, 1 bag dried cherries, 5 bottles currant wine, 1 bottle home wine, 2 jars jelly, 1 jar cherries, 1 bunch peppers, 1 bar soap, 1 dressing-gown.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Buda, Ill.—2 barrels and 1 box vegetables.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Oak Grove, Wis.—2 boxes—1st containing 1 can fruit, 1 can jelly, 1 bottle currant jelly, 1 jar cucumber pickles, 1 jar tomato preserves, 4 bottles wine, 60 lbs butter, 64 lbs dried fruit. Box No 2 containing 14 handkerchiefs, 4 fine combs, 12 pr slippers, 9 pr socks, 56 pillow cases, 9 large pillows, 8 small pillows, 12 shirts, 6 pr drawers, 32 towels, 3 cups, 2 papers corn starch, 3 lbs castile soap, 1 cheese, 1 dollars worth letter paper, envelopes and postage stamps, 4 lead pencils, 1 bed tick, small roll flannel, 1 pkg lint, 1 double gown, 1 pkg sage, large roll linen and cotton for bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Newark, Ill.—3 boxes. No. 1 contains 8 pillows, 5 quilts, 11 sheets, 23 pillow cases, 4 pillow ticks, 4 flannel shirts, 1 pair flannel drawers, 8 pairs woolen socks, 1 pair slippers, 1 dressing gown, 12 shirts, 13 towels, 1 napkin, 1 sponge, 1 package old linen, 1 package old cotton, 1 quire writing paper, 1 package envelopes, a lot of magazines and papers, 1 testament, 1 dozen pens. Box No. 2 contains 1 bottle grape wine, 4 bottles currant wine, 5 cans strawberries, 1 can gooseberries, 2 cans cherries, 2 cans currants, 1 jar currant preserves, 1 bowl currant jam, 1 tumbler plum butter, 3 bottles, 5 cups, 1 tumbler currant jelly, 1 package dried corn, 12 lbs dried apples, 2 lbs dried cherries, 1 lb plums, 8 lbs currants dried in sugar.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Adrian, Mich.—1 box and 1 barrel—Box 76 containing 6 pillows, 3 hospital gowns, 8 prs socks, 22 worn shirts, 11 prs drawers, 6 prs pillow-cases, 6 towels, 3 sheets, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 box lint, 2 boxes pepper, 1 pkg dried apples, 3 pks dried peaches, 1 pkg dried cherries, 2 pkgs blackberries, 1 pkgs currants, 1 pkg corn, 2 pkgs peas, 1 paper corn starch, 1 paper farina, stationery, bandages, soft cloths, reading matter. Barrel 77 containing dried fruit of various kinds.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, East Paw Paw, Mich.—10 brls potatoes and apples, ½ brl apples, 1 box.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Dover, Mich.—2 boxes and 2 barrels—1 barrel containing 15 lbs dried peaches, 11 lbs dried apples, 2 lbs gooseberries, 10 lbs currants, 6 lbs cherries, 5 pears. 1 brl containing 24 pkgs dried currants, 2 do apples, 2 cans currants, 1 pkg dried beef, 1 pkg hops.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Freeport—10 bottles wine, 2 do. currants, 6 do. catsup, 1 can plum jelly, 22 roller towels, 36 cotton towels, 20 pillow cases, 4 shirts, 4 shirts, 1 paper lint, 48 handkerchiefs, 48 pair socks, 7 pkgs dried fruit, 13 lbs dried corn, lemons, farina, 1 paper tea, 15 lbs corn starch, papers from the Sabbath School children, 36 lbs corn starch, 1 keg cherry whisky.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLE, Safford.—3 pair socks, 24 towels, 14 pillow cases, 12 shirts, 6 dressing gowns, 3 pairs drawers, 2 comforts, 10 pairs socks, 4 sheets.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Mineral Point, Wis.—1 bed sack, 6 quilts, 3 feather pillows, 5 rolls bandages, 7 pairs drawers, 13 sheets, 3 dressing gowns, 12 shirts, 7 towels, 24 shirts, 1 bundle compresses, 9 pillow cases, 3 lbs dried currants, 3 lbs dried plums, 5 cans peaches, 2 cans plum preserves, 5 lbs dried apples, 1 lb currant jelly, 1 lb tapioca, 4 lbs dried peaches, 2 lbs castile soap, 4 lbs sago, ¼ lb nutmegs, 4 lbs corn starch, 1 bottle brandy, 4 do pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Oakville.—9 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 2 pairs drawers, 1 feather pillow, 4 shirts, a lot of bandages.

THREE LADIES OF ABINGDON—6 cans fruit, 6 lbs dried sweet corn, 1 paper cocoa, 2 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 1 quilt, 4 shirts, 4 towels, 1 pillow.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Santa Anna.—18 shirts, 13 pair drawers, 17 pillows, 18 do cases, 15 towels, 26 handkerchiefs, 2 vests, 5 coats, 1 quilt, 1 sheet, lot of bandages and lint, 2 pairs woolen socks, 2 pincushions, 4 magazines pins, 3 sacks hops, 1 package dried apples, 1 do blackberries, 1 do sage, 1 do corn, 29 magazines, 4 books.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Climax Prairie.—3 sheets, 6 pillows, 6 do cases, 12 shirts, 12 pair drawers, 7 dressing gowns, 5 pair slippers, 1 package dried corn, 25 lbs dried currants, 9 towels.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Magnolia, Wisconsin—10 towels, 6 pair drawers, 16 sheets, a lot of handkerchiefs, do bandages, do pads, also of dried currants, blackberries, &c., 3 dressing gowns, 5 quilts, 9 pillow cases, 8 shirts, 8 pillows, 12 package pins, 9 magazines.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Turner—1 firkin pickles.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Bremen, Cook co. A quantity of lint and bandages, 1 needle book, the handwork of a little girl, 15 comforts, 28 towels, 21 handkerchiefs, 13 sheets, 4 pair drawers, 34 shirts, 24 pillow cases, 2 woolen blankets, 1½ lbs tea, 16 feather pillows, 17 magazines, 4 lbs tea, 3 bowls jelly, 2 lbs corn starch, 31 lbs dried fruit, 2 brls potatoes, 2 do. onions, 2 do green apples, 1 do. potatoes and onions, 1 do. beets, carrots and potatoes.

ARTICLES MOST NEEDED—Shirts, drawers, comfortables, bed sacks, sheets, dressing gowns, socks, slippers, pillows, pillow cases, eggs, butter, pickles and vegetables. Mark boxes and packages, From ——, Chicago Sanitary Commission, No. 12, River street, Chicago, Ill.


GO TO THE VERY BEST—Go to Sloan's Commercial College and secure a sound, *practical* education. This College is the oldest, most extensive, and most popular in the West. 1woct4

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11 h221-1y


# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct 7, 1862.

There is great activity in the use of and the demand for money; but the rate of interest and discount is steadily sinking. A few of the banks loan at 7 per cent., and the range is 8@10 per cent, per annum. Several houses report 8 per cent. on large offerings. On city real estate 8 per cent. is about the rate on large loans, and we presume some capitalists would be glad to place round lots at 7 per cent. The range is 7@10 per cent.—8 being the more usual figure. It should be understood, however, that the only security acceptable for such loans is inside productive city property.

Some houses report currency scarce to day, and to supply themselves in the shortest time, they are selling New York Exchange at par. Their buying range is ⅛@¼ discount. Others take it at par and sell at ¼ premium. For most of the season the condition of our exchange market has shown conclusively that the balance of trade is in favor of the West. It requires but ordinary prudence and economy on the part of our people—especially if Providence blesses us with good crops—to keep that balance constantly on our side. The advantages such a state of things would afford are apparent even to a tyro in commercial affairs.

In the matter of Gold, the Bulls of Wall street have again the advantage. The price there was 23⅛ premium. Here the buying range was 22@23½. The market was firm, but under the enormous rates so long ruling, there is comparatively little left for the brokers to buy at any price.

The buying price of Old Demand Treasury Notes was 19.

Silver, large coins was bought at 15 per cent. premium. Small change is unsaleable, and probably would not bring over 11@12 per cent.

POSTAL CURRENCY.—One of the editors of the TRIBUNE wrote to Washington for $5,000 of the postal currency to supply, as far as possible, the more immediate wants of our customers. The following reply was received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 4, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of 29th September, ult., has been received. So many applications have been made for the postal currency which is being issued to supply the want of a fractional medium, that the Treasury Department is compelled to withhold accommodations to correspondents writing from all parts of the country. Of the whole issue one-third will hereafter be sent to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, one-sixth to Boston, one-sixth to Philadelphia and the remaining third to other Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries, and disbursing offices of the U. S. [illegible]

It is hoped and believed that this method of distribution will prove to be the best for speedy relief to business interests and to the offices of the treasury.

Yours very respectfully,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

MORSE'S QUOTATIONS.—The following are the quotations of E. W. Morse, Agent, No. 36 Clark street, for Specie, Old Treasury Notes, Land Warrants, &c.:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold | 1 22 |
| " Silver | 1.13@1.15 |
| Treasury Notes | 1 19 |

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 5.00 |
| 10 Thalers | 6 50 |
| 10 Guilders | 4 00 |
| English Silver | 5.20 |
| 5 Francs | 1.07 |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 Acre Warrants | $70 to each. | $80.00 |
| 120 " | 75 00 | 70 00 |
| 80 " | 52 00 | 52 00 |
| 40 " | 33 00 | 44.00 |

THE COINAGE AND THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.—It will be seen by the following table that, although specie is so scarce, the amount of gold coined at the Mint in September was more than the monthly average since January 1st:

| | Gold Coinage. | Silver Coinage. | Copper Coinage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $418,360 | $196,411 | $12,000 |
| February | 608,318 | 117,000 | 10,000 |
| March | 171,317 | 90,260 | 11,000 |
| April | 168,677 | 26,396 | 10,000 |
| May | 194,164 | 60,094 | 10,000 |
| June | 588,926 | 42,600 | 15,000 |
| July | 157,090 | 13,438 | 31,000 |
| August | 460,322 | 22,481 | 21,400 |
| September | 410,928 | 16,045 | 28,000 |

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.—There is quite a demand for Chicago City seven per cent. bonds. Messrs C. C. Parks & Co., bankers, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, who deal largely in them, quote them—buying at $1.00 to $1.05½. As they bear interest at 7 per ct., money being so abundant at six per cent., and even less, there is room for a still greater advance. If any six per cent. bonds are worth par, then Chicago City sevens are richly worth $1.10, having twenty years to run. The interest has never been defaulted, the credit of the city is now beyond a doubt. These bonds offer an inducement for long investments.

WOOD'S QUOTATIONS.—The following are the quotations of G. W. Woods, 10 Marine Bank building, for Gold, Treasury Notes, &c.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | $1 22½ |
| Demand Notes | 1 19½ |
| Silver | 1 17½ |
| English Sovereigns | 5 85 |
| Canada money | 1 18 |

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Great Western railroad, for the week ending 31 inst., are as follows:

| | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $27,062 87 | $22,059.07½ |
| Freight and live stock | 38,791 91 | 29,4 8 97 |
| Mails and sundries | 1 374 61½ | 1 667 34 |
| Totals | $67,218 39½ | $54,135 38½ |

The above table shows a good increase in earnings, as compared with those of last year. We learn that the management of this road are making renewed efforts to accommodate the heavy business pressing upon them—in the construction of a large amount of additional rolling stock. For the live stock business the coming season, they are erecting a large number of double decked and other cars.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

*First Board*—Stocks—Irregular and generally lower.

Gold—Higher, 123⅜.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi & R. I. | 82½ | Mich. Southern | 65¾ |
| P. Ft. W. & Chi | 62 | Do guaranteed | 8½ |
| Mil & P du Chien | 27 | Michigan Central | 86¾ |
| do 1st pref | 99 | Missouri 6s | 55¾ |
| do 2d do | 78 | Minnesota 8s | 104¾ |
| C. B. & Quincy | 105¾ | Ill. Central bonds | 108 |
| Galena & Chic go | 85¾ | P. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st | 104 |
| Ill Central scrip | 81 | do 2d | 94 |
| do registered | 76¾ | | |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s '68 reg | 103¼ | Treasury 7 3-10 | 105¾ |
| do coupons '81 | 104¾ | do 1 year cert | 99¼ |
| do 5s '74 coup | 9?¾ | | |

*Second Board*—Stocks much higher—tendency not active.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Rock Island | 84 | C. B. & Quincy | 106 |
| Cleve. & Toledo | 73¾ | Galena & Chicago | 86 |
| Cleve & Pitts | 41¾ | Ill. Central scrip | 83 |
| Mich Central | 86¾ | Pacific Mail | 131 |
| New York Central | 107⅝ | Erie | 58 |
| Erie preferred | 84¾ | Hudson | 70 |
| Harlem | 24¾ | Harlem prfd | 51 |
| Harlem rgtd | 77¾ | Mich. South'n | 46¾ |
| Mich South gt'd | 81¾ | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st | 99¾ |
| American gold | 23⅜ | North Carolina 6s | 56 |
| Hudson con bonds | 97 | Ohio 6s '60 | 102 |
| Tennessee 6s | 57 | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s '81 | 104⅛@104⅝ | U. S. 6s '81 coup | 104½ |
| Trs. 7 3-10 | 105⅝ | | |

MONEY MARKET—Active at 4½@5 per cent on call, and 4½@5½ per cent. for strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange firmer; quotations at 135@135½ for banker's bills, with some bankers firm at 137.

American gold opening firmer at 23½, and closing very firm at 23⅜@24.

California gold bars nominal.

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 6 1862.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Business during the past week has been active, and the leading markets were buoyant, prices of nearly every article tending upwards. This is mainly caused by the active European demand for produce, and the continued firmness in the market for gold, which to-day stands at 23⅜ per cent premium for currency. Such a state of affairs naturally attracts a large amount of outside capital, and there is more of a speculative feeling in the market than would otherwise exist. At the same time, it is quite natural that the price of produce should follow gold, the basis of all values. To the European shipper, for instance, one dollar's worth of flour, wheat or corn costs him in Liverpool or London exchange only 73¾c, foreign exchange being quoted at 136¾, or 37¾ per cent above par. From this it will be seen that prices, though apparently fair, are in reality very low. Of course if gold continues any length of time at present rates, everything will speedily assimilate to it.

The receipts of corn during the week have been fair—but those of wheat show a falling off as compared with those of the corresponding week last year of about 400 000 bushels. This is the best evidence that can be adduced of the shortness of the wheat crop of the Northwest.

The season for the provision trade draws nigh. In this city, beef packing has commenced in one of our largest packing-houses, and three other houses are making preparations to commence as soon as the weather is more favorable. Two or three of our pork houses are in operation, with the aid of ice; but the business will not generally commence till about the close of the present month.

With regard to the prices of Hogs there is considerable uncertainty, owing to the condition of our currency. We hear of no contracts either for meats or Hogs.

There will probably be a very large increase in the packing of Hogs in this city during the forthcoming season—there is ten or eleven new establishments being (or are already) erected. There are heavy orders here now to cut English meats—and the high price of cooperage will drive a large amount of product into cut meats of all kinds.

There has been considerable excitement in the Salt market during the past week and prices have advanced 50c per bbl within the week. The high prices are drawing to this city a very large amount of foreign Salt, and it is thought by many that the scarcity predicted during the coming winter will not be as great in consequence. A very large proportion of the Salt held here at present is in the hands of outside speculators.

The Lumber market, like almost everything else, also tends upwards—prices having advanced $1.00 per thousand during the week. Some dealers even refuse to sell at this appreciation.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce during the past week and since January 1st, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

| | Week end'g Oct 4. | Since Jan. 1. 1862. | Same time 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 57 385 | 1 334,983 | 1 081,647 |
| Wheat, bu | 415,844 | 9 8 7,796 | 12 546 681 |
| Corn, bu | 998,837 | 31,987 420 | 22,481,443 |
| Oats, bu | 208 716 | 2,713,511 | 11,681,671 |
| Rye, bu | 22 681 | 791 379 | 317 550 |
| Barley, bu | 21 351 | 556 551 | 380,029 |
| Seeds, lbs | 1,123 585 | 6,93[illegible] | 5,595,399 |
| Potatoes, bu | 61 | 90,581 | 233 980 |
| Beef, brls | | 846 | 4,050 |
| Pork, brls | 1291 | 63 861 | 33,347 |
| Cut Meats, lbs | 101,013 | 18 892 168 | 8,575,696 |
| Lard, lbs | 582,210 | 24,183 683 | 6,281 168 |
| Tallow, lbs | 56,935 | 669,076 | 472 980 |
| Live Hogs, no | 15,088 | 377,892 | 197,378 |
| Dressed Hogs, no | | 173 983 | 144,115 |
| Beef Cattle, no | 1,810 | 127 800 | 121 648 |
| Hides, lbs | 229 834 | 8 615 273 | 8,157 154 |
| Wool, lbs | 15,894 | 431 8 7 | 69 ,297 |
| Lumber, ft | 7,686 0 0 | 216 935 3 0 | 71,782 795 |
| Shingles, no | 4,36 ,000 | 80,382 5 0 | 46,4 7 90 |
| Lath, no | 235 000 | 22, 90,000 | 14,359 735 |
| Timber, ft | 242,000 | 4,389 330 | 1 067,894 |
| Posts, no | 5.0 0 | 510 965 | 218 974 |
| Pickets, no | 25 000 | 155 860 | 275 500 |
| Wood, cds | 3,773 | 77 825 | 62 419 |
| Staves, no | 255,0 0 | 22,764,340 | 7,261,991 |
| Salt, brls | 22,152 | 371,847 | 291 547 |
| Highwines, brls | 1 92 | 88,923 | 68 769 |
| Fish, pkgs | 467 | 20 138 | 28 374 |
| Butter, lbs | 20,593 | 2 283,415 | 1,534 254 |
| Dried Fruits, lbs | 620 | 5 9,3 8 | 5,195,746 |
| Apples, brls | 50 | 14 175 | 69,560 |
| Broom Corn, lbs | 38,350 | 438,770 | 547 601 |
| Millstuffs, lbs | 94,268 | 4,117 178 | 8 788,751 |
| Lead, lbs | | 8,022,344 | 10,570,103 |
| Coal, tons | 8,893 | 48,877 | 101 500 |

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

| | Week end'g Oct. 4. | Since Jan. 1, 1862. | Same time 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 61 626 | 1,180 909 | 1,069,435 |
| Wheat, bu | 234 235 | 9,896,046 | 11,340,785 |
| Corn, bu | 848 581 | 27,469,596 | 19,574,121 |
| Oats, bu | 141,971 | 2,303,814 | 1,485,4 4 |
| Rye, bu | 22,963 | 658,283 | 817,478 |
| Barley, bu | 1,825 | 167,564 | 145,494 |
| Seeds, lbs | 325 410 | 3 244,620 | 8,731,574 |
| Potatoes, bu | | 1,049 | 365,027 |
| Beef, brls | 6 | 47,734 | 11,648 |
| Pork, brls | 2,457 | 793 840 | 87 441 |
| Cut Meats, lbs | | 47 954,071 | 22 919 468 |
| Lard, lbs | 636,773 | 9 728,0 4 | 12,291,145 |
| Tallow, lbs | 117,748 | 3,933,486 | 1,263 592 |
| Live Hogs, no | 20,325 | 299 167 | 102,617 |
| Dressed Hogs, no | | 51 490 | 59,973 |
| Beef Cattle, no | 936 | 79 185 | 92 830 |
| Hides, lbs | 170,439 | 6,456 2 8 | 4 719,677 |
| Wool, lbs | 31,356 | 9 0,02 | 868,778 |
| Lumber, ft | 5,088 9 2 | 155 596,697 | 132 719,948 |
| Shingles, no | 3,641,0 0 | 87 5 8 544 | 72 906,473 |
| Lath, no | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Timber, ft | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Posts, no | 1,000 | 105 163 | 480,843 |
| Pickets, no | | 9,500 | 81 983 |
| Wood, cds | | 8 1 | 23 |
| Staves, no | 170,9 6 | 3,8 9 3 8 | 4,213,466 |
| Salt, brls | 12 6 3 | 335 9 8 | 149 385 |
| Highwines, brls | 716 | 49 261 | 49,202 |
| Fish, pkgs | 89 | 3,22 | 11 2 5 |
| Butter, lbs | 75,294 | 2,925,314 | 1,113,9 8 |
| Dried Fruit, lbs | 18,971 | 49 ,549 | 62,439 |
| Apples, brls | 261 | 9,889 | 8,793 |
| Broom Corn, lbs | 67,462 | 1,463 793 | 1,673,375 |
| Mill Stuffs, lbs | 283,600 | 1,104,439 | 3,059,922 |
| Lead, lbs | 264,525 | 5,041,510 | 5,330,172 |
| Coal, tons | 153 | 12 219 | 37,499 |

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Canal | 1801 | 6195 | 79349 | 5765 | 1208 | |
| G & C U R R | 3547 | 17020 | 69 8 | 7455 | | 2097 |
| R I R R | 1471 | 4500 | 1100 | 350 | | |
| I C R R | 710 | 22850 | 26150 | 30 1 | | |
| C B & Q R R | 1126 | 21975 | 30961 | 3591 | 1870 | |
| N W R R | 1500 | 16261 | 275 | 300 | | |
| A & St L R R | 303 | 300 | 5975 | 1150 | 60 | 24 |
| Total | [illegible] | 80407 | 167262 | 21363 | 2795 | 4033 |

| | Tal low, lbs. | Beef Cattle. | Grass Seed lbs | Live Hogs No |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | 300 | | | |
| G & C U R R | | | 14650 | 660 |
| R I R R | | | | 4 4 |
| I C R R | | 24 | 9400 | 20 |
| C B & Q R R | | 56 | 11280 | 60 |
| N W R R | | | | |
| A & St L R R | 1800 | 300 | 15 | 90 |
| Total | 3200 | 2400 | 80 | 1550 |

FREIGHTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 9750 | 44970 | 73670 | 43000 | | |
| To Oswego | | 71000 | | | | |
| To Goderich | 3000 | | 9400 | | | |
| To other ports | | | 300 | 150 | | |
| Total | 12750 | 84150 | 83350 | 43150 | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—OCT. 6.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 1,881 | Lumber, ft | 169,939 |
| Wheat, bu | 6,198 | Shingles, no | 50,000 |
| Corn, bu | 79,349 | Lath, pcs | 161,000 |
| Oats, bu | 5,765 | Salt, brls | 50 |
| Rye, bu | 1,208 | | |
| Lard, lbs | 300 | | |

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 8,553 brls flour, 80,407 bu wheat, 167 923 bu corn, 21,969 bu oats, 2,796 bu rye, and 4,033 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change and general produce markets were active and buoyant.

Owing to the prospect of a speedy advance in the rates of railroad freights, there was an active inquiry for flour by shippers, and the market for spring extras advanced fully 5c per brl—with sales at $4.25@4 90 for low grade to choice. Winter wheat brands were in better request at full prices—the sales being heavy at $5 00@5.85 for common to choice white winter, and $4.75@4 90 for red winter extras. Superfine brands were scarce and in good demand. The sales of all kinds amount to about 5,000 brls.

The wheat market was very firm at the opening, and closed at an advance of of ½c per bushel on winter, and ½@1c per bushel on spring grades—with sales at $1.00 for No. 2 White; $1 00@1.00½ for No. 1 Red; 95@95½c for No. 2 Red; 89½@90c for Rejected Red; 94c for Amber Iowa; 91@91½c for No 1 Spring; 83½@85c for No. 2 Spring. and 73@75c for Rejected Spring. The market closing firm. The demand for spring wheat was more active to-day than for some time past.

The Corn market advanced ½c per bushel—with liberal transactions at 31½@32c for Mixed Corn in store, and 27c for Rejected in store. Canal and River Corn were sold at 31½@32c for Mixed afloat, and 32½c for Yellow.

Oats were ½c higher—with sales at 33½@34c for No. 1 in store. Rye was steady at 49c. Barley was quiet. Highwines were active and firm at 30c. Mess Pork was sold at $10.00 for city, and $9.25@9 50 for country. Lard is still scarce. Tallow is in good demand and firm.

Freights were steady and firm at 14c for corn to Kingston, and 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

## REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1862.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—Lake freights show a decline of 1c per bushel on grain to Buffalo. The light receipts of grain, and a fair supply of vessels, has rendered the freight market rather dull, but to DAY it was firm and steady, and the decline is named. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr. Ploughboy, wheat, at 10c; bark E. C. L., schrs. Dauntless, Wm. Fiske, Rogers, John H Drake, Oneida Chief and Wm. Raynor, all with corn, at 9c; schr. E. C. Roberts, oats, at 8c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change yet in rates, but we understand that an advance is likely to take place soon, in consequence of the rise in the rates of the eastern roads. We quote:

| | 4th class. | Flour. | Wool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New York, all rail | 83½ | $1 65 | $1 50 |
| " " via Lake Erie | 77½ | 1.55 | 1.20 |
| To Boston, all rail | 87½ | 1.75 | 1.60 |
| " " via Lake Erie | 83½ | 1.65 | 1.31 |
| To Portland, all rail | 87½ | 1.75 | 1.60 |
| To Philadelphia, all rail | 77½ | 1.55 | 1.18 |
| " " via Lake Erie | 74½ | 1.45 | 1.06 |
| To Pittsburgh, all rail | 40 | 80 | 65 |
| To Buffalo, all rail | 42½ | 85 | 85 |
| " " via Lake Erie | 37½ | 75 | 55 |
| To Montreal, all rail | 60 | 1.20 | |

The propellers take flour to New York at $1.40, via lake to Buffalo, and thence by rail. To Boston, $1.50. Fourth class freight in the proportion.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 8,553 brls; shipped, 13,900 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

| | Receipts. | Shipm'ts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Lake | | 58,703 |
| Canal | 16,626 | |
| G & C U. R. R. | 7,521 | |
| Ill. Central R. R. | 7,830 | |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | 9,908 | |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | 7,022 | |
| C. A. & St. L. R. R. | 2,931 | |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | 3,476 | 2 |
| C. & M. R. R. | 21 | |
| Three Eastern Railroads | | 7,833 |
| Total last week | 57,335 | 61,656 |
| Total previous week | 54,581 | 51,3 5 |
| Corresp'ding week, 1861 | 43,580 | 47,188 |
| " 1860 | 35,017 | 82,545 |

The Flour market, under the influence of improved news from New York and other Eastern markets, has been active and firm during the week, and prices have advanced 15@25c per brl. The demand by shippers has been chiefly for Spring extras and superfine; and the improvement is more marked in these grades than in winter brands.

TO-DAY the demand for Spring extras was active and prices advanced fully 5c per brl. Winter wheat brands were very firm at former prices. Sales were as follows:—100 brls "Peoples" (Palmyra) choice white winter extra at $5.83; 300 brls "Nashville Eagle" at $5.40; 100 brls "Belle Street" at $5 45; 50 brls "Mayflower" at $5 42½; 200 brls "National" at $5 30; 100 brls "Premium" at $5.30; 100 brls "Central City" at $5 40; 100 brls "Decatur Eagle" at $5.40; 100 brls "Whitfield" at $5 25; 100 brls "Hamilton" at $5 20; 100 brls "Sigel" at $5 23½; 100 brls "Itasca" at $5.25; 200 brls "St. Louis Arsenal" at $5 35; 100 brls "Coles County" at $5 10; 100 brls "Merrimac" at $5.10; 200 brls "Pekin City Mills" at $5 00; 88 brls "Pistet" red winter at $4 90; 100 brls Red Winter at $4.75; 179 brls winter super at $4 80; 28 brls "Belle River" at $4 63; 100 brls "Macoupin" super at $4 12½; 190 brls "Peerless" spring extra at $4.90; 171 brls "Brick City" at $4 80; 100 brls "Guttemberg" at $4 80; 100 brls "Jeresco" at $4 80; 100 brls "Pickwick," 100 brls "Galesburg," 200 brls "Gillet & Hinds," and 300 brls good extras—all at $4.75; 100 brls "Cedar Rapids," 100 brls "Northern Wisconsin," 100 brls "Imperial" at $4 70; 100 brls "Nonpareil" at $4 75; 200 brls "Berlin City" at $4.80; 100 brls "City" (St Louis) at $4.67½; 100 brls "Jerome & Ross" at $4.25; 100 brls "State Mills" at $4.55; 75 brls "City Mills" at $4 50; 100 brls Spring extra at $4 50; 100 brls "Central Ohio" and 100 brls "Waverly" at $4.25; 100 brls "Glenwood" at $4.25

We quote the closing prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| White Winter Extras | $5 10@5.85 |
| Red do do | 4.75@4 90 |
| Spring Extras, choice | 4 75@4 9 |
| do do fair to good | 4 50@4.70 |
| Rye flour | 3 75@3 1? |
| Superfine brands | 3 85@4 00 |
| Middlings, per ton | 12 00@18 00 |
| Corn Meal, bolted | 15 0@17 0 |
| do do Unbolted | 12 00@17 50 |
| Bran and Shorts | 7.00@ 3.00 |

WHEAT—Received to-day, 80,407 bu; shipped, 84,150 bu. The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

| | Receipts. | Ship'ts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Lake | | 234,245 |
| Canal | 95,937 | |
| G. & C.U. Railroad | 104,353 | |
| Ill. Cent. Railroad | 95,890 | |
| Chi & R I R R | 32,550 | |
| Chi, B & Q R R | 66 666 | |
| Chi, A & St L R R | 16,584 | |
| Chi & N W R R | 68 584 | |
| Three Eastern Railroads | 6,000 | |
| Total last week | 415 844 | 234,245 |
| " previous week | 435 236 | 350,675 |
| Corresp. week in 1861 | 858,235 | 688,567 |
| " " in 1860 | 832,865 | 546,777 |

The market in the early part of the week ruled dull and somewhat lower; but within the past three days it has rallied again and closes firm—with a good shipping and speculative inquiry. There is a better demand for spring wheat grades than formerly, but red winter continues still in high favor with purchasers

TO-DAY the market was active and ½c better on winter, and ½@1c higher on spring grades. The transactions were as follows: WINTER—400 bu No 2 White in store at $1 00; 1,000 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.00; 400 bu do at $1.00½; 800 bu No 2 Red in store at 95c; 18,000 bu do at 95½c; 8,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 90c; 5,000 bu do at 89½c. SPRING—5,000 bu Amber Iowa (in Munn & Scott's) at 94c; 2,500 bu No 1 Spring in store at 91c; 12,000 bu do at 91½c; 13,000 bu do (partly in Munn & Scott's) at 92c; 9,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's at 92½c; 5 000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 83½c; 1 500 bu do at 83½c; 24,000 bu do at 84c; 2,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 10,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 73c; 2,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 75c.

CORN—Received to-day, 167,922 bu; shipped, 87 450 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Corn during the past week:

| | Receipts. | Ship'ts |
|---|---|---|
| By Lake | | 846,873 |
| Canal | 503,398 | |
| G & C U R R | 64 319 | |
| Ill Cen R R | 176,309 | |
| Chi. & R. I. Railroad | 39 219 | |
| Chi., B. & Q. Railroad | 166,540 | |
| Chi., A. & St. L. Railroad | 34,566 | |
| Chi. & N. W. Railroad | 8,066 | 250 |
| Chi. & Mil. Railroad | | |
| Three Eastern Railroads | | 1,411 |
| Total last week | 988,337 | 846,534 |
| " previous week | 931,027 | 994,405 |
| Corresp. week, 1861 | 850 574 | 734 461 |
| " " 1860 | 770,317 | 225,997 |

There is an active shipping demand for Corn and the market shows an advance on the week of 1@1½c per bushel.

TO-DAY prices advanced ½c per bushel and closed firm under favorable advices from New York. Sales were: 4,200 bu River Yellow afloat at 36½c; 5,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 33c; 20,000 bu do at 31½c; 7,000 bu do at 31½c; 6,000 bu do at 32c f. o. b.; 18,000 bu do at 33½c f. o. b; 13,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 31½c; 12,000 bu do at 31½c; 65,000 bu do at 32c; 18,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 27c.

OATS—Received to-day, 21,969 bu; shipped, 41,105. Received last week, 208,716 bu; shipped, 41,970 bu. The market during the week has ruled quiet, and prices receded ½@1c ℔ bushel. TO-DAY, however, under a more active inquiry the market rallied and advanced ½c ℔ bushel. Sales were:—3,500 bu No 1 in store at 33½; 35,000 bu do at 34c; 5 0 bu Rejected Oats in store at 28½c; 1,500 bu do at 29c.

RYE—Received to-day, 2,796 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 22,681 bu; shipped, 22,963 bu. There is a fair shipping demand for Rye and the market closes steady and firm. Sales were:—1,800 bu No 1 in store at 49c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 4,033 bu. Received last week, 21,351 bu; shipped 1,825 bu. Under liberal receipts the market closes weaker, especially on low grades. Prime Barley, however, is still in fair request. Sales to-day were 48 sacks choice white on track at 85c; 114 sks fair at 75c del; 800 bu do on track at 75c del; 600 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 75c; 133 sks medium at 65c.

BRAN—250 bags on track at $8 00 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—11 tons on track at $ 7 00 ℔ ton.

BEANS—Prime are in fair request at $1 12½@1.25; but common grades are dull at $1 00@1 00.

SEEDS—Received last week, 1,123 585 lbs; shipped, 325,410 lbs. TIMOTHY—There is a good demand for Timothy by shippers and the market is firm at $1 47@1 50. To DAY the sales were as follows:—34 bags prime at $1.53; 100 sks good at [illegible]

$1.50. CLOVER—None offering and market nominal. There are buyers at $4.50. FLAX—SEED—and in good demand at $1.60@1.65.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; received last week, 1,092 brls; shipped last week, 716 brls. The market closes active and firmer. To-day the sales were, 700 brls in two lots at 30c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 61@65c, according to quantity.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—There was active inquiry for Mess Pork, and we note an advance in prices at 25@50 ℔ brl on the week. City mess closes at $10 00, and country at $9 25@9.50. CUT MEATS—None offering and market nominal. During the week a lot of 100,000 lbs city cut Bulk Shoulders was sold at 3½c, loose. LARD—Scarce and in active request at 8@8½c. Mess BEEF—None offering. One of our largest packers commenced cutting Beef yesterday, and two or three other houses will commence cutting in a few days. The packers have been purchasing Beeves during the past three or four days at $1.90@2 75.

Sales TO DAY were:—50 brls city Mess Pork at $10.00; 25 brls Country Mess at $9 37½; 60 brls do at $9 25; 150 brls do at $9 50; 60 brls Prime Pork at $7.25; 9 pkgs country Leaf Lard at 8½c.

TALLOW—Received last week, 56,935 lbs; shipped, 117,748 lbs. The demand for Tallow continues active and the market closes firm at 9¼@9½c for country, and 9½c for city. To-DAY the sales were: 125 brls country at 9½c; 10 brls city at 9½c.

WOOL—None offering and market nominal at 50@60c.

SALT—Received last week, 22,152 brls; shipped 12,633 brls. There has been an active speculative demand for salt during the week, and considerable excitement has prevailed in the market—under which domestic salt advanced 50c per brl—closing firm at $2.00 for Saginaw and Onondaga. Foreign Salt has also been in good request and Liverpool Ground Alum has been advanced about 15c per sack—closing at $2.25 for present delivery and $2.10@2.20 to arrive.

Sales to-day were:—1,600 brls Saginaw Fine afloat at $2.00; 1,500 sks G A at $2.25, present delivery; 4,000 sks do to arrive on p. t. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine, ℔ brl | $2 00 |
| Dairy, " with sacks | 4.75 |
| Coarse, " | 2 00 |
| Coarse, screened ℔ brl | 2 00 |
| Ground Solar, ℔ brl | 2 25 |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, 210 lbs | 2 25@2 35 |

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are in better supply and the market is easier—sales being made in the early part of the week at $1 75, and at the close at $1.70. Lard Tierces are steady at $2.00. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pork Barrels | $1 65@ 1.70 |
| Lard Tierces | 2 00 |
| Flour Barrels, flat hoop | 40@41 |
| Flour Barrels, round hoop | 45@46 |
| Butter Firkins | 30@ |
| Pork Barrels, staves and heading | 13.00@14.00 |
| Flour Barrels " " | 7.00@ 8.50 |
| Hickory Poles | 20.00@30 00 |
| Ash Poles | 5 00@ 6.00 |

BROOM CORN—Received last week, 38,350 lbs; shipped, 67,466 lbs. The market is very quiet, with but little offering. Prime is held at $80.00@90.00, but buyers offer only $75.00. Common grades sell at $25 00@60 00 ℔ ton.

BROOMS—Steady at $2 25@2 50 for good to extra, and $1 65@2 00 for common.

BAGGING—The market for Bagging still tends upwards. We quote the closing prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stark Mills | 48 |
| Lewiston | 46 |
| Premium | 40 |
| Single Gunnies | 17 |
| Double Gunnies | 34 |
| Burlaps | 20 |
| Flour Sacks, ½ brls | 15 |
| Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls | 27 |

FRUITS—The market is well supplied with Green fruits and the demand is good. Dried fruits are dull and nominal. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| GREEN—Lemons ℔ box | $4.50@7.00 |
| Apples, new | 1 50@2 25 |
| Peaches, ℔ box | 75@1.75 |
| Peaches, ℔ basket | 75@1 75 |
| Pears ℔ bu | 2.00@4.00 |
| Cider per brl | 4 50@5.50 |
| DRIED—Prune N. Y. apples, ℔ lb | 5 @5½ |
| Common dried apples | 4 @ |
| Unpared peaches | 5 @7 |
| Prime halves | 7½@ |
| Common old | 3 @4 |

HIDES—The market is steady with a fair demand by tanners and shippers. Quotations are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Flint | — @15 |
| Dry Salted | 12 @13 |
| Green Salted | 7 @ 8 |
| Green | — @ 6 |
| Dry Calf | — @15 |
| Kip | 9 @ 9½ |

FISH—The stock at present in the market is very light and prices remain steady. There is no demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls | $2.75@3 00 |
| No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls | 2 50@2 75 |
| No. 1 Trout, hf brls | 2.70@3 00 |
| Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs | 5.00 @5 50 |
| Pickled Herring | 3.00 @3 50 |
| No. 1 Mackerel, brls | 11 00 @12 00 |
| " hf brls | 5.50 @6 00 |
| No. 2 " brls | 9.00 @11 00 |
| " hf brls | 4 50 @5.00 |
| Dried Herring ℔ box | 35 @ 45 |

BUTTER—The market is active with an upward tendency. Sales, 32 packages choice Yellow at 12c; 63 do at 12½c; 11 do at 11½c; 10 do at 10½c. We give quotations as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Yellow | 11@12 |
| Fair to good Firkin | 9@10 |
| Grease | 6@ 7 |

EGGS—6@7c ℔ doz for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, ℔ doz., $1.50@1.75; Turkeys, ℔ lb, 4@4½c.

ONIONS—40@45c ℔ bu.

SWEET POTATOES—Market well supplied at $3.25@3 50 ℔ brl.

CHEESE—Market active. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamburgh | 9½@10 |
| Western Reserve | 8 @ 9 |
| Illinois | 6 @ 8 |

DRUGS AND DYES—The market is active and without change. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ lb | 85c | Gum Trag. | 35 |
| Alum | 3½@4½c | " Shellac | 80@35 |
| Annatto | 80c | " Trag flake | 1.00 |
| Arsenic pow. | 8c | " Myrrh | 44 |
| Arr'w R't, Jam | @35c | Ipecac | 4 00 |
| do Ber. | @55c | Iodine | 3.50@4 00 |
| Bal. Copaiva | 85c | Iodide potas. | 3.25 |
| Bal. Tolu | 1.50 | Jalap | 1.50 |
| Bi-carb Soda | 7@7½c | Juniper Ber. | 8½@10 |
| Bi-chro. Potash | 30c | Oil Castor | 1.90@1.95 |
| Borax refined | 35@38c | Opium | @8 00 |
| Camphor " | 1.50 | Quicksilver | 85@90 |
| Copperas Am | 2@2½c | Quinine | 3 01 |
| Cream Tartar | 50@55c | Sal Soda | 3½@4 |
| Cubebs | 30c | Vitriol blue | 13@14 |

LEATHER—The market steady and without change. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEATHER, Harness oak ℔ lb | 30@35c | French Calf | 1.30@1.40 |
| do hemlock | 27@29c | Fr. Kip h'vy, to light | 1.00@1.05 |
| Collar ℔ foot | @16c | Spanish Sole hemlock | 22@25c |
| Upper " | 18@19c | Good damag. | 20@22c |
| Bridle ℔ lb | 31@33c | Slaught'r'd's | 23@26c |
| Line | 30@32c | do hemlock | 24@26c |
| Domes Calf | 90@1.00 | | |
| Domes. Kip | 60@70c | | |

COAL—The market firm. We continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Briar Hill, ℔ ton | $8.00 |
| Erie | 8.00 |
| U. Massillon | 8 00 |
| Chippewa | 7.50 |
| Ormsby | 8.00 |
| Blossburgh | 12.00 |
| Lehigh | 12 00 |
| Illinois | 3.50 |

WOOD—The following are the retail prices in the yards, 50c per cord extra where delivered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beech, ℔ cord | $5 50 |
| Maple, " | 6.50 |
| Hickory, " | 7.00 |

IRON AND NAILS—We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| IRON— | |
| Flat Bar, Sable | 3¾@3¾ |
| Flat Bar, Charcoal | 5¾@5¾ |
| Horse Shoe Iron | 4¾@5 |
| Sheet Iron, Sable | 5 @5 |
| Sheet Iron, Charcoal | 7 @8 |
| Norway Nail Rods | 7½@8¾ |
| Plow Steel | 8½@9 |
| Round and Square, Sable | 3¾@3¾ |
| Round and Square, Charcoal | 5¾@5¾ |
| NAILS— | |
| Cut spikes, ℔ keg | $4.00 |
| 10 to 60d, ℔ keg | 3 75 |
| 8d, ℔ keg | 4 00 |
| 6d, ℔ keg | 4 25 |
| 5d and 4d, ℔ keg | 4.50 |
| 3d, ℔ keg | 5 00 |
| 3d, fine blud, ℔ keg | 6 00 |
| Wrought ℔ keg | 7 00 |

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL STORES— | | OILS—Kerosene | 35@40 |
| Spirits turpentine | 2 60 | Coal Oils | 35@45 |
| Tar | 20 00 | No 1 Lard Oil | 75 |
| Pitch | 20.00 | No 2 " " | 70 |
| Rosin | 20.00 | Whale " | 80@85 |
| Manila Rope | 14 | Sperm " | |
| Tarred hemp Rope | 17 | Linseed | 80@85 |

WOODEN WARE—The market is steady. We continue to quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Churns No. 1 | 11.00 | do cloths | 6 50@3.00 |
| do No. 2 | 10 00 | Pails 2 hoop | |
| do No. 3 | 9 00 | ℔ doz | 1 87½@2 00 |
| do No. 4 | 8.00 | do 3 hoop | 2 12½@2 25 |
| Brooms, ℔ doz | 1 25@3.50 | Tubs, nests of 3 | 2 00 |
| Washbo'rds ℔ doz | 2.25 | do. No. 1 ℔ doz | 8 50@9.00 |
| Market Baskets, willow | 3.50@4 00 | do No. 2 | 7 50@8 00 |
| | | do No. 3 | 6 50@7 00 |

POWDER AND SHOT—We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shot bags of 25 lbs | $2 17@2 25 |
| Buck shot of 25 lbs | 2 35@2.50 |
| Lead ℔ lb | 8½@9 |
| FFF Powder, ℔ keg | 7 00 |
| Blasting Powder ℔ keg | 5 2@3.50 |

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRANDY— | | Claret | 75 |
| Otard | 5.50@7.00 | Burgundy | |
| Seignette | 4.50 | Port | 75c@2 50 |
| Rastean | 3.75 | Port Juice | 2.50 |
| Martel's | 5.50@7.00 | ALE AND PORTER— | |
| Hennessy | 4.50@7.00 | Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts | 2.50 |
| New York | 5 @6c | | |
| GIN—Swan | 1.50 | Muir's Sc'th | 2.25 |
| Schiedam | 1.38@1.75 | Campbell's | 2.25 |
| Domestic | 50@60c | Younger's | |
| WHISKY— | | Alloa | 2.50 |
| Corn | 27½ | Barclay's London Porter, qts | 2.50 |
| Irish imptd. | 2.50 | | |
| do domestic | 0 75 | Bass do | 2.50 |
| Scotch impt | 2.50 | Hibbarts do | |
| do domestic | 0.75 | Chicago Bottled Ale, qts | 1 75 |
| RUM— | | do pts | 1.37½ |
| St. Croix domestic | 60 | do Porter, qts | 1.75 |
| do imported | 1 25@1.50 | do pts | 1.37½ |
| N. England | 60@1.00 | | |
| WINES—Maderia | 75c@2 50 | | |
| Sherry | 75c@2.50 | | |

## CHICAGO GROCERY TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1862.

The market for all kinds of staple Groceries still continues firm, with an upward tendency, consequent upon the advance in gold and sterling exchange, or rather the great depreciation of paper currency.

The SUGAR market exhibits an unusual degree of firmness, and our dealers are generally unwilling to dispose of round lots, except at full outside figures. The reason assigned for this is that the receipts of New Orleans at New York have fallen off, and there is no probability of any more finding its way to market for some time to come, as there are no means of transportation from the interior districts of Louisiana. However, we note no material change since the date of our last review. MOLASSES are steady without essential change. COFFEES are firm, consequent upon the increased demand for army consumption. We note an advance of ½@¾c on Rio. O. G. Java is without change. RICE—The market is very firm and prices have advanced ½@¾c. There is very little Carolina in market and our quotations are almost nominal. SPICES are firm and moderately active. We notice an advance of 2c on Cassia and 1c on Pimento, Pepper and Nutmegs without essential change. TEAS—The market continues firm and from the reports of the English and China markets, we can see no prospect of a decline, but on the contrary an advance seems far more probable. In another column will be found the report of the annual trade sale of Messrs. Law, Young & Co, of Montreal. TOBACCO has taken another "jump" of 5c since the date of our last review, consequent upon a speculative enquiry. SOAPS are generally a shade higher, in consequence of the new tax bill. STARCH without change. SALERATUS has advanced.

We quote closing prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| SUGARS— | |
| New Orleans, common to fair | 10 @10¾ |
| " prime to choice | 11 @11¾ |
| Cuba fair to choice | 9¾@11 |
| Porto Rico, fair to choice | 10 @11¾ |
| N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated | 13¾@13¾ |
| " White, coffee, A | 13 @13¾ |
| " Coffee, B | 12¾@13 |
| " Coffee, C | 12 @12¾ |
| MOLASSES— | |
| Belcher's Sugar House | 46@48 |
| N. Y. Sugar House | 45@48 |
| Plantation | 45@48 |
| N. Y. Syrups | 45@55 |
| Golden Syrup | 50@55 |
| COFFEES— | |
| O. G. Java | 29 @31 |
| RICE— | |
| Carolina | 8½@9 |
| Patna | 8 @8½ |
| Rangoon | 7½@8 |
| SPICES— | |
| Cassia | 40@45 |
| Pepper | 23@25 |
| Pimento | 19@20 |
| Cloves | 35@38 |
| Nutmegs | 80@85 |
| TEAS— | |
| GREEN—Fine Young Hyson | 80@1.30 |
| " Gunpowder | 85@1.30 |
| BLACK—Fine Souchongs | 60@1.10 |
| " Oolongs | 85@1.10 |
| TOBACCO— | |
| Missouri and Kentucky 5s | 65@70 |
| " " 8s | 65@70 |
| " " 10s | 65@70 |
| " " ½ lb | 67@72 |
| " " ¼ lb | 67@72 |
| Natural Leaf Twist, 1 lb | 85@100 |
| SOAPS— | |
| Oakley's German Erasive | 8½@8¾ |
| New York Chemical | 7 @7¾ |
| Austrian | 7 @7¾ |
| Common bar | 5½@5¾ |
| Extra | 6 @6½ |
| STARCH— | |
| Kinsford's pure | 8½@ |
| Silver Gloss | 7½@ 8 |
| Pudding | 8 @ 8½ |
| SALERATUS— | |
| Babbitt's best | 8 @ 8½ |
| Babbitt's pure | 7¾@ 8 |
| CANDLES— | |
| Ex-Summer pressed | 16¾@16 |
| Stearine | 14 @15 |
| Star No. 1 | 16 @18 |
| Star No. 2 | 15 @16 |

The trade among our wholesale dealers and jobbers during the week has been unusually brisk. Quite a number of merchants from Kansas and Nebraska have been in the market, and after satisfying themselves that they could make their purchases here on more advantageous terms than in New York, purchased largely and expressed themselves highly satisfied. We have no doubt they will make this city their market for the future. The liberal policy of our merchants in selling close to, and in some cases lower than New York, is being felt very much—if we judge from the large number of country merchants to be seen every day in the city—and promises to make Chicago the great emporium of the West.

## CHICAGO DRY GOODS TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1862.

The business during the week has been unusually brisk and the market for all kinds of Cotton goods has still an upward tendency. White and Brown Sheetings are scarce, and we note an advance of 1@2c on some brands. Prints are steady and firm—with but light stocks offering in Eastern markets. Stripes close 1@2c higher. Canton Flannels are in very active request at former quotations. Threads have advanced 5c.

Woolen goods are quiet—except for coarse and medium qualities of army goods, which are still in urgent demand.

Our wholesale merchants are now doing an immense business. Buyers are flocking here from all quarters—and much of the trade is entirely new to Chicago.

The retail stores, since the favorable weather of the past few days set in have also been doing a heavy business.

The following are the closing quotations of the leading articles of Domestic goods:

| | |
|---|---|
| SHEETINGS—Stark Mills A | 23½@24½ |
| Tip top | 23@24 |
| Indian head | 23½@24½ |
| Burnside | 23@24 |
| United States | 23@24 |
| Old Colony | 22 @22½ |
| Salmon Falls | 23½@24 |
| Wamsutta | 15 @16 |
| PRINTS—Merrimac | 15 @16 |
| Cocheco | 15 @16 |
| Amoskeag | 15 @16 |
| Duchess B | 13 @14 |
| Sprague's | 15 @16 |
| Globe | 12½ |
| DENIMS—Charter Oak | 20 @22 |
| Pembroke | 20 @22 |
| Milford | 20 @22 |
| Albany | 17 @18 |
| STRIPES—Shetucket | 22½@23 |
| Berkshire | 17 @ |
| Falls | 20½@21 |
| CANTON FLANNELS—Sprague's | 30 @ |
| Salmon Falls | 26½@ |
| Shawmut | 23½@ |
| Union Brown | 20 @ |
| THREADS—Coates & Clarks | @80 |
| Staffords | @67½ |

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

### For the Week Ending Oct. 6, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1862

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C., FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 4, 1862, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

| | 1862. | 1861. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber ft | 7,686 000 | 6,690.817 | 10,139,785 |
| Shingles, no | 4,360,000 | 1,847,000 | 1,647,000 |
| Lath, pcs | 235,000 | 359,000 | 1,294,000 |
| Timber, ft | 242 000 | 178.325 | 49,000 |
| Posts, no | 5,000 | 500 | |

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 4, 1862.

| | Lumber. | Shingles. | Lath. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Canal | 1,051,164 | 797 500 | 78,000 |
| By G. & C. U. R. R. | 1,325,592 | 896 5 0 | 250,000 |
| By I. C. R. R. | 1,253,960 | 1,099,000 | 345 500 |
| By C. & R. I. R. R. | 95 291 | 75,000 | 3,000 |
| By C. B. & Q. R. R. | 559,494 | 430,000 | 72,000 |
| By C.A. & St.L. R.R. | 675 342 | 550 000 | 10 000 |
| By C. & N.W. R.R. | 84,636 | 61,000 | 7,000 |
| By C. & M. R. R. | | | |
| Three Eastern R'ds | 42,000 | | |
| Total last week | 5,088,912 | 3,641,000 | 860,500 |
| Total prev. week | 6,298,192 | 3 66 ,2 0 | 760,000 |
| Cor. week, 1861 | 5,568,738 | 6,067 0 0 | 1,027,000 |
| Cor. week, 1860 | 4,508,430 | 3,386 0 0 | 3,910,980 |

LUMBER—The receipts, it will be seen from the above tables, are steady, and will bear a favorable comparison with those of last year at the same period. Notwithstanding this, however, we have still an advancing market—the quotations being raised this week 50c@$1.00 on lower qualities.

In the yards there is a moderate business being done; but the recent advance has checked the demand from the interior somewhat. Country dealers, in view of the partial failure of the wheat crop, both as regards quantity and quality, are buying very sparingly—most of them operating only from "hand to mouth." They aver that the demand for lumber by the farmers this fall and winter cannot but be lighter than usual—and if the corn crop is very light, as is predicted, the injury will be very trifling indeed. On the other hand, the continued depreciation of currency renders holders rather indifferent about selling at anything less than the prices given below. Common boards and fencing are selling uniformly at $11.00—at which figure we quote the market firm. There are some dealers holding their best common boards at $11.50@12 00; but we hear of no sales at those figures.

There is a good demand for cargoes, and we quote the market about 50c higher—with sales at a range of $9.00@9 75 for good to prime cargoes and $7 50@8.50 for common to fair qualities. The following are a few of the leading transactions at:

Cargo of choice Canadian stock boards at $9.75

Cargo of schr. Ralph Campbell, stock boards and strips from Green Bay (Oconto) at $9.00.

Cargo of brig J. S. Harvey, strips from Grand Travers, at $9 00.

Cargo of schr. Ludington, boards and strips at $9.00.

Cargo of bark Nucleus, from Oconto, good mill run, at $9 00

Cargo schr. Ellen Pike, 50 m, from Kalamazoo, poor boards, at $7 50.

Cargo bark Success, 180 m, from Point aux Barques, common and cull board at $8 37½.

Cargo schr. Rainbow, from Towas Bay, medium quality, at $7.50

Cargo brig Roscius, from Green Bay, 160 m, mill run, at $8 12½.

Cargo —, from Muskegon (to arrive), 100 m, strips and well culled common at $8 25.

SHINGLES—The demand is fair and the market steady at our quotations. City dealers are firm at $3 25 for the best shaved.

LATH—Firm at $3 00 per thousand.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards:

| | |
|---|---|
| LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft | $35.00@ |
| Second Clear | 30.00@ |
| Third Clear | 25.00@26.00 |
| Stock Boards | 15.00@18 00 |
| Common Boards | 11.00@ |
| Fencing | 11.00@ |
| Clear Flooring, undressed | 20.00@ |
| Second Clear do do | 18.00@ |
| Common do do | 14.00@15.00 |
| Siding, Clear dressed | 18.00@ |
| " Common do | 13.00@ |
| Cull Boards | 7.00@ 9.00 |
| Long Joists | 13.00@15.00 |
| Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M | 3 25@ |
| do do No. 1 | 2.75@3 00 |
| Sawed Shingles, A | 3 00@ |
| do do No. 1 | 2 50@2 75 |
| Lath | 3.00@ |
| Posts, ℔ 100 nominal | 10.00@12.00 |

### Sales of Liverpool Salt at Montreal.

The cargo of the ship "Achilles" was offered at public auction on Wednesday, 1st inst. The attendance was large, and the whole lot offered consisting of 4,000 bags was rapidly taken at 57 to 58c per bag. A cargo was sold yesterday at 58c by private sale.

### Sale of Teas in Montreal.

The cargo of teas ex. ship "Minerva," from Shanghae, was offered at public sale on Wednesday last. Some 5 000 packages were offered, but only 1,400 were sold at the following range of prices; Imperial 58@61c; Hyson Twankay 45@51c; Hysons 55@60c; Gunpowders 63@73c; Young Hysons 48@73c; Congous 38@44c. The prices obtained did not prove satisfactory and the balance of the cargo was withdrawn. A large proportion of what was sold was purchased on New York account.

### Lachine Canal.

The statement of traffic on the Lachine Canal from the opening of navigation this year to 31st August, shows the number of sail vessels and barges passing upward during that period to have been 3,062, representing 235,909 tons, showing an increase over corresponding period last year of 149 vessels, and 18,928 tons.

### Oil in New Bedford.

Sperm oil has advanced to $1.36½@1.40. Whale oil, 65@67c.

### Receipts of Western Grain at Oswego.

The receipts of grain at this port from Lakes Michigan and Erie, for the month of September, came via the following routes:

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welland Canal | 1,352,995 | 555,411 | 32,318 | |
| W. Railway | 31,621 | 125,656 | | |
| G W R R | 127,771 | 24,456 | | |
| Collingwood | 17,941 | 53,045 | 1,259 | |
| | 1,529,323 | 734,530 | 31,503 | |
| Leaving for Lake Ontario | 16 043 | | | 42,868 |
| Total | 1,545,366 | 734,530 | 31,503 | 42,868 |

—*Oswego Times.*

### Grain Traffic of the Port of Kingston, C. W.

The following figures exhibit the quantity of American grain received at this port from the 1st of January to the 25th of September, 1862. The return does not include the cargoes of grain which have passed this port without transhipment, neither is Canadian produce taken into account. The figures simply show the amount of grain from the United States which has been transhipped here and mainly forwarded down the St. Lawrence:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Barley and rye | 60,066 |
| Oats | 654 |
| Indian corn | 1 389,382 |
| Wheat | 4,155,935 |
| Beans and peas | 452 |
| Total | 5,597,313 |

—*Kingston News.*

### Coffee in New York.

The following table shows the stock of coffee in New York, Oct. 1st, for three years:

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio, bags | 4,098 | 80,095 | 109,386 |
| Bombay, bags | | 600 | |
| Java, bags | 844 | 3,050 | 2,950 |
| Ceylon, bags | | 299 | |
| Laguyra, bags | | 1 334 | 3,975 |
| Maracaibo, bags | 1,680 | 10,063 | 12,081 |
| Savanilla, bags | 210 | | |
| Porto Rico, bags | | | |
| St. Domingo, bags | 994 | 2,400 | 750 |
| Costa Rica, bags | | | 1,300 |
| Jamaica, bags | | | |
| Total | 7,776 | 97,847 | 127,195 |
| Java, mats | 11,250 | 4,180 | 24,720 |
| Singapore, mats | | | |
| Macassa, mats | 2,450 | | |
| Ceylon, mats | | 11,384 | |
| Manilla, mats | | | 75 |

—*Journal of Commerce.*

### Receipts of Wheat at Milwaukee in September.

The following table shows the receipts of wheat at Milwaukee in September, for five years:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| September, 1862 | 1,743,568 |
| September, 1861 | 1,993,161 |
| September, 1860 | 1,891,064 |
| September, 1859 | 1,187,540 |
| September, 1858 | 795,398 |

### Receipts of Breadstuffs at New York.

From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, the receipts of flour were 3,673,132 brls, against 7,979,814 brls. up to the same date in 1861; of wheat, 18,203,243 bushels, against 16,031,946 bu. in 1861; of corn, 11,554,685 bushels, against 15,186,944 bushels in 1861.

From this it will be seen that there is a heavy increase in the receipts of wheat and flour this year, but a decrease of about 3,600,000 bushels in the supply of corn.

### Exports of Breadstuffs from New York.

During the week ending September 30 there were exported to foreign ports, from New York, 52,582 brls. flour, 1,158,873 bu. wheat, and 112,910 bu. corn.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of the exports (exclusive of *specie*) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending September 30, and since January 1:

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,795,258 | $3,044,333 | $3,870,460 |
| Prev. reported | 66,961 5 5 | 93,014,9 8 | 104,839,933 |
| Since January | $69,757,793 | $96 057,341 | 108,710,393 |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.—FLOUR—Receipts continue light with moderate demand for export, and prices again advanced 5c ℔ brl: Sales 18 600 brls. at $5 40@5 60 for super state; $5 65@5 90 for extra state; $5.40@5.60 for super western; $5 85@6 25 for common to medium extra western; $6 15@6 35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop $6 35@7.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet and firm. Canadian flour 5c higher with limited supply and fair demand; sales 1,500 brls at $5.90@6 25 for common and $6 30@7.50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3 50@4.55. Corn meal steady; sales 100 brls Jersey at $3.40, and 700 brls Brandywine at $3 75

WHISKY—Without change; sales 500 brls at 33½@34c, the latter an extreme price.

GRAIN—Wheat 1c better, with good export demand. The slight decline in freights and firmness of the market for sterling exchange has a favorable effect. Sales 120,700 bu Chicago spring at $1 09@1.16; 60,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1 11@1.20; 22,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.23@1 25; 79,000 bu winter red western at $1 26@1 29; 72,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 25@1.31; 7,000 bu choice red Chicago at $1.29; 6,400 bu white and red mixed western at $1.24; 28,400 bu white Michigan at $1 35@1 45. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley scarce and firm. Sales 300 bu state at $1 00, and 7,300 bu Toronto at $1 20. Corn 1c better, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 124 000 bu at 61@63c for shipping mixed western; 55@59c for eastern; 47@55c for damaged and heated; 63@64c for western yellow; 69c for white western; 50c for damaged do. Oats unchanged. Small sales at 56@60c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio active and firmer; sales of 1,329 bags at 22¼@24¼c; 300 bags do. in lots, at 23¼c, 26 bags Santos at 27c. Sugar—Raw firm; sales 1,000 hhds at 9¾@9¾c for Cuba; 10@11¼c for New Orleans, and by auction 175 hhds. New Orleans at 9¾@11¾c, and 57 hhds Cuba at 8.31-00@9.56-100c. Molasses more active and firmer; sales 40 brls. New Orleans at 48c; 160 brls. do and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, for distilling, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and firmer; sales 46 brls. at $11 87@11 87½ for mess; closing firm at the latter price; $10 87½@12 00 for prime; $11.50@12 00 for prime mess—market quiet; sales 316 brls. at $9 0@12.75 for clear mess; $5 0@7 00 for prime; $10 00@12.75 for repacked mess; $13 75@14.87½ for extra mess; sales 300 tcs. prime and India mess beef on private terms. Beef hams quiet and steady. Cutmeats quiet; small sales at 4½c for shoulders, and 7½@7¾c for hams. Bacon sides dull and unchanged. Lard moderate and firmer; sales 5,760 brls at 9¾@10½c, included in sales 900 brls. deliverable in December and January at 9¾@9¾c. Butter firm; sales 12@16c for Ohio; 16@21½c for state. Cheese steady at 7½@10c.

BUFFALO, Oct 7.—FLOUR—Market steady with fair local and interior demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm with fair demand at $1 11½@1 12 for red winter Michigan; $1 12@1 13½ for red winter Ohio; $1 12½@1 13 for red winter Indiana; $1.25 for white winter Michigan; 96c for No. 2 Chicago spring. Several sales on private terms. Corn in fair demand. Sales 43@45c for good to prime. Oats quiet and firm.

WHISKY—Quiet; 33c in a retail way.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier; 23½c on corn, 15½c on wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—8,000 brls flour; 164,000 bu. wheat, 174,000 bu. corn; 28,100 bu. oats.

EXPORTS—28,000 bu. wheat, 134,000 bu. corn, 10,000 bu. oats.

OSWEGO, Oct. 7.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in good milling demand. Sales 1,500 bu. No. 2 Chicago Spring at 00 bu. do. on private terms; 300 bu. winter red Illinois at $1 15½; 2,500 bu. amber winter at $1.30; 5,000 bu. white Ohio at $1 35; 1,500 bu. No 2 Chicago Spring at $1.00, and 5,000 bu. choice winter red Illinois for shipment at $1.15. The supply of winter red Ohio and Indiana is light and market firm. Nominal. Corn is in better demand. Sales 12,000 bu. Illinois at 46c; 40 bu. do at 47c, and 12 000 bu. slightly damaged at 41@44c. Barley is firm. Sales 3,700 bu. bright Canadian at $1.08. Other grains scarce and quotations nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 40c, wheat 11½c, corn 10c to New York.

IMPORTS—270 brls. flour, 34,000 bu. wheat, 150,000 bu. corn, 5,400 bu. barley.

EXPORTS—740 brls. flour, 22,000 bu. wheat, 29,000 bu. corn, 7,800 bu. barley.

### New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Current prices per week at all the markets are as follows: Beef cattle, first quality per cwt, $8.75@9.00; ordinary quality $7.25@8 55; common quality, $6 50@7 00; inferior quality, $5.00@6.50—range of prices is somewhat wider, owing to the fact that the bulk of the cattle were common, and sold fully as low or lower than last week, while only a small proportion was prime, which description was active and rather higher. Some of the best cattle realized 9c ℔ lb. General selling prices for good to prime were 8@8½c; ordinary brought 7@8c ℔ lb. Market generally buoyant at the change noticed.

COWS AND CALVES—First quality, $45 00@50 00; ordinary quality, $40.00@45.00; common quality, $30 00@35.00; inferior quality, $25 00@28 00.

VEAL CALVES—First quality, per pound, 5@6c; ordinary quality, 4¾@5c; common quality 4¼@4½c; inferior quality, 3@4¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime quality, per head, $4 5@5.50; ordinary, $3.5 @4.50; common, $3.00@3 50; inferior, $2 75@3 00.

SWINE—Corn fed, per pound, 3¾@4¼c; still fed, 3¾@3¾c; very poor, 3¼@3c.

Sell at the range of prices quoted above, the market being heavy for all kinds.

MILCH COWS—Remain steady without change in prices.

VEAL CALVES—Fair request and prices sustained.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sold through the week at our revised quotations, at which the market is generally called better.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for the week were as follows:—Beeves 5,183; cows, 91; calves, 690; sheep and lambs, 20,516; swine, 1,300.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ...... Oct. 7

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 785 empty brls, 53 brls fish.

Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, sundries.

Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.

Schr Dauntless, Roach, Buffalo, 170 tons coal.

Schr Altair, Royle, Buffalo, 160 tons coal.

Schr Ashtabula, Bammer, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.

Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland, 55 cds wood.

Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Fish Creek, 60 cds wood.

Schr Speed, Reed, South Haven, 55 cds wood.

Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven, 20 cds bark, 20 cds wood.

Schr Muskegon, McVae, Packhard's Pier, 65 cds wood.

Schr Oneida Chief, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 953 brls salt.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

CLEARED ...... October 7

Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 75 bu oats.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 375 bu wheat 56 bu corn.

Schr Hudson, Calver, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo.

Schr Alpha, Gwynn, Lautte Haven.

Schr Muskegon, McVae, McDowell's Pier.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.

Schr Charlott, Fulton, Manitowac.

Schr J. L. Wallace, Lawrence, Amsterdam.

Schr Marcelle, Marion, Oswego, 14,500 bu wheat.

### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ...... October 6.

Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 4,939 bu corn, 167 brls flour

Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.

Ransom, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.

Clyde, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.

B A Thorp, Joliet, 4,900 bu corn.

Garrett, Ottawa, 4,900 bu corn.

Empress, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn, 500 bu wheat, 700 bu oats.

Sir John Franklin, LaSalle, 1,234 brls flour.

St. Louis, La Salle, 5,120 bu corn.

H Hamlin, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn, 3 brls pork, 1 bbl lard, 316 lbs butter.

Dolphin, Ottawa, 4,900 bu corn.

Lockport, Lockport, 4,400 bu wheat, 150 brls flour.

City of Lockport, 1,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu oats.

City of Ottawa, Ottawa 3 000 bu corn

Harrington, Marseilles, 4,500 bu corn.

Sam Casey, LaSalle, 121 tons coal.

Success, Kankakee, 4,500 bu corn.

Dr Hanley, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.

Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn, 185 bu wheat.

Alonzo, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.

Union, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.

D C Wallace, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED.

Pacific, LaSalle, 11 m lumber, 50 m lath, 1,500 lbs sundries, 40 brls salt.

Australia, LaSalle, 65,000 ft lumber, 25 m shingles, 1 piano, 1,000 lbs sundries, 1 bbl. Scouchalite.

Yorktown, Ottawa, 35 brls oil, 1 brl sugar.

Rock Run, Joliet.

Orator, LaSalle.

Lockport, Lockport.

Deer Park, Utica.

Adelia, Joliet.

Contest, Morris.

Ware, Kankakee.


## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
J. H. McVICKER ... Sole Owner and Manager.

Last week of the popular Comedian,

MR. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear this evening in the great Drama of

BULL RUN.

Jupiter, a Contraband ... Mr. Chanfrau
Rolf Ironsides
Col Ellsworth
Pank Butler
Mrs. Jackson

During the Drama the following Tableaux: UNION TROOPS ON LONG BRIDGE, ... Sacking of Fairfax Court House, DEATH OF THE FEMALE REBEL SPY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING Oct. 8th, the performance will commence with the petite comedy of the

WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Jerry Clip ... Mr. Chanfrau
With his inimitable imitations of Forrest, Booth, Keene, Williams, &c., &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
THREE NIGHTS MORE.

THE CHICAGO FAVORITES,

Arlington & Donniker's MINSTRELS.

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 29. Entire change of Programme each evening.

Admission ...

oc6-y673t CHAS. H. ... Business Manager.

MUSICAL.

Preparatory Class

OF THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Second Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union, will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7th, Under the direction of

Professor Hans Balatka.

The objects of this Class will be to perfect Members in the Science of Music and the Art of Singing. Tickets of admission to be had at [illegible] Music store, or of Professor BALATKA at the rooms of the Musical Union, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. daily.

By order of the Executive Committee, J. R. [illegible]

oc6-v601w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

84 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson.

Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and persons admitted except those introduced by others.

## Auction Sales.

BY E. A. JESSEL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, at Salesroom

No. 98 Randolph Street,

Large and peremptory sale of

Dark Blue French Army Cloths, of superior quality. Also, one lot and piece

Fine Black Cloths, Satin Doeskins, and Cassimeres,

To be sold without reservation. They are worthy the attention of the trade. Also,

Plain Black Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cotton Unbleached Shirtings, &c., &c. ... Linen Machine Thread, Hosiery, &c. &c. ...

E. A. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

oc7-v111-2t

CROCKERY AT AUCTION.

H. ALEXANDER

Will sell at his rooms,

107 and 109 Dearborn Street,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 8th, at 9½ o'clock,

50 Crates first-class Crockery.

Well assorted. The trade are invited. THURSDAY, 9th inst. Groceries. FRIDAY, 10th inst. Furniture.

oct v100 2t

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,

54 LAKE STREET.

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We offer to the country trade desirable stocks of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale during the week.

oct-v99-2m GORE, WILSON & CO.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 38 Lake St.

Household Furniture, Etc., AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Oct. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, a general assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, consisting of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Corner and Side Whatnots, rosewood and mahogany Chamber Suits, Dressing Bureaus, Wash Stands, Lounges, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Tables, Stands, Cribs, dining and Chamber Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Book Cases, Wardrobes, marble-top Tables, Mantle Mirrors, Carpets, Cane Seat Rockers, &c. Also, a lot of Silver Plated Tea Sets, Table and Tea Spoons and Forks, Tea Setts, Goblets, Cups, Pitchers, &c. &c.

oc8-v144-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF

40 Crates of WHITE CROCKERY

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, Forty Crates of the best

WHITE CROCKERY

Of the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, Wood & Sons and others consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner and Tea Ware; the most complete assortment we ever had at our sale.

☞ Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped at small expense, by all express or packer.

The attention of dealers is particularly invited to this sale, which is positive and without reserve, for cash.

oct-v101-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Velvet Carpets, Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Dwelling House of R. T. BLACKBURN, Esq.,

No. 195 West Jackson Street,

Corner of Halsted street, we shall sell the entire furniture, consisting of rich Velvet Parlor Carpets, Rosewood and Walnut Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, carved Rosewood Sofa, Rosewood Sofa, marble top Center Table, Walnut Sofa, Rosewood Easy Chair and Rocking Chair, Card Tables, Whatnot, Gilt Mirrors, rich Steel Engravings, and Oil Paintings, Mahogany Chamber Suit, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Hair and other Mattresses, Bedding, three ply Carpets, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and China ware.

Also, a full seven octave Piano Forte, rich carved Rosewood Case, made by A. W. Ladd & Co. ...

oc8-v150 w WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

43 Crates CROCKERY WARE, direct from Europe,

AT AUCTION.

Without Reserve for Cash.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House,

43 Crates White Crockery Ware,

consisting of a full and general assortment of goods suitable to the wholesale and retail trade, ... direct importation from Liverpool by the steamship Bohemian, via Montreal, ...

Will be Sold Without Reserve.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

oct v157 1w

EFFECTS OF THE LATE DANIEL McELROY,

AT AUCTION.

This WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 8th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, we shall sell the effects of the late Daniel McElroy, consisting of Office Furniture, ... Watch, &c.

oc8-v161 1t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DESIRABLE DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

On FRIDAY, Oct. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, an invoice of Dry Goods, consisting of plain DeLaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cloths, Flannels, Shirting, Stripes, Table Linen, Damask, Crash, Check Black DeLains, Ladies' Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, and Wool Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve for Cash.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, a general assortment of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

oc8-v159-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS AND BOOTS,

GAUNTLETS AT AUCTION—S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th, ... at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold without reserve, blankets, wool socks, boot gauntlets, ... shirts and pants. Also, a general assortment of clothing. Yankee notions and furnishing goods, ... private sale all clothes and furnishing goods.

oc8 v166-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.


## MARRIED

In this city, by the Rev. [illegible], at St. John's church, ... SNOWDON and Miss EMMA [illegible], all of this city.

## DIED.

In this city, Oct. 7th, ALBERT, ... [illegible]

In this city, Oct. 7th, ... [illegible]

In this city, Oct. 6th, MICHAEL ... [illegible]

On Thursday morning, ... [illegible]

---

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, delivered in city, per year | $8.00 |
| Daily, delivered in city, per week | .15 |
| Daily, to mail subscribers, per year | 6.00 |
| Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months | 3.00 |
| Tri-Weekly, per year | 4.00 |
| Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) | 1.50 |
| " 4 copies | 6.00 |
| " 8 copies | 11.00 |
| " 10 copies | 14.00 |
| " 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club | 25.00 |

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

### GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER.

Gen. McClellan's order to the Army of the Potomac, enjoining upon the officers and men under his command the duties imposed by the President's proclamation of emancipation, takes away the last hope indulged in by the tories, that insubordination would follow the promulgation of that great and beneficent edict. Gen. McClellan properly abstains from any expression of opinion as to the merits or demerits of the proclamation, but declares that the principles and policy enunciated by the chief executive of the nation must be obeyed without hesitation or discussion. He affirms that the army is simply an instrument for sustaining the civil authority, and that the only place for testing questions of public policy is at the ballot-box.

These are patriotic words fitly spoken, and they dissipate in a breath all fears, if any existed, that any portion of the army would rebel against the principles announced in the proclamation. In point of fact, the volunteers were fully imbued with the spirit of the proclamation long before it was issued. They had been so indoctrinated, by contact with the institution of slavery, that there was never the slightest danger of discontent among them. Gen. McClellan's order proves there was and is no such danger any where—that the officers of the regular army, equally with the volunteers, acquiesce in the decree of the President, and pledge themselves to execute it to the fullest extent.

### THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY.

The great Federal army that was collected at Louisville has taken up its line of march southward and is driving Bragg and Kirby Smith's rebel forces before it. Three days ago the advance guard had reached Frankfort and crowded the rebels out of it on the "double quick." Lexington is repossessed by this time, and perhaps Danville and Richmond. It is the intention of our troops to chase the rebels out of Kentucky and into East Tennessee as fast as possible. The weather is beautiful and the roads excellent, and no delay is to be tolerated in the great forward movement.

The rebel invasion of Kentucky was a grand foraging and recruiting incursion. They have robbed the country of vast numbers of horses, cattle, swine, and great quantities of corn and flour, and their conscription gangs have forced, it is said, not less than 20,000 men into the Confederate ranks. Will they be able to carry off their plunder? Our troops are moving in light marching order. Not a pound of baggage is taken along not absolutely necessary. The soldiers carry nothing but their muskets and blankets. They are pressing after the rebels with great speed, and the latter may find it impossible to keep out of their way, and save their long heavy trains laden with plunder. The rebel army in Kentucky is estimated at 75,000; the column in pursuit is twice as strong, and well supported with artillery and cavalry.

We cannot doubt a successful campaign, and that not only will Kentucky be rid of the Vandal hordes, but that East Tennessee is on the eve of being rescued from the clutch of the traitors. We hope for great results at the hands of this magnificent army of liberators.

☞ Public curiosity to see the rebel account of the great battle of Antietam will be gratified by the description we copy from the Richmond *Whig*. The rebels claim to have won the battle, notwithstanding their abandonment of the field and retreat across the Potomac. They were certainly expelled from Maryland in consequence of the result of the engagement. The account is graphically written, but hugely exaggerated in favor of the rebels.

### A Correction.

PRINCETON, Oct. 7th 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You have announced Mr. Ingersoll to speak at Princeton on Friday *evening*, the 10th inst. Mr. Ingersoll is to speak at 2 o'clock p. m., at this place. Will you make the change in your paper, and oblige

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 8, 1862.

By order of Lieut. Gov. Hoffman, a corps of surgeons and nurses leave this evening for Corinth, to attend the wounded Illinois troops. Hon. J. K. Dubois was the first to volunteer. The party would have left earlier, but could not sooner pass over the railroad from Columbus, Ky.

The 128th regiment, Col. Jonathan Richmond, has been ordered to Alton to complete its organization and guard the rebel prisoners confined at that place.

Adjutant General Fuller has a force daily engaged in sending to the different Illinois regiments full setts of military books, such as the army regulations, McClellan's bayonet exercise, and instructions for out-post duty.

The total number of men enrolled for military service in Macoupin county is 5,972, total number in the service 1,761. The county has sent out one man for every three and a half, or a fraction more.

The meeting of the grand lodge of Freemasons for the State, is passing off very harmoniously. It is much the largest gathering of the kind ever assembled in the State. No less than 200 lodges are represented, by 400 delegates. The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year: M. W. F. M. Blair, G. M., Paris; R. W. John C. Baker, D. G. M., Waukegan; R. W. G. K. Gorin, G. S. W., Decatur; R. W. Jas. C. Luckey, G. J. W., Polo; R. W. J. K. Mack, G. S., McHenry; R. W. H. G. Reynolds, G. T., Springfield; R. W. N. E. Colbaugh, G. C., Lebanon; R. W. H. P. H. Bromwell, G. D., Charleston; W. A. R. Robinson, G. T., Springfield.

### The President and Gen. McClellan have an Interview with the Confederate Wounded.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1862.

Your correspondent, who was with the President in his late travels, relates the following, which is strictly true:

After leaving Gen. Richardson, the party passed a house in which was a large number of confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the building. Mr. Lincoln, after looking, remarked to the wounded confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances, and he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence, the confederates came forward, and each silently but fervently shook the hand of the president. Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded too severely to be able to arise, and bid them to be of good cheer, assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their condition. It was a moving scene, and there was not a dry eye in the building, either among the nationals or confederates. Both the president and General McClellan were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during this remarkable interview.

### Movements of the Gulf Squadron.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Pensacola advices state that a portion of the mortar fleet had left for Galveston, and the remainder, with the gunboats, were to leave immediately. It is thought here that this is a ruse, and that Mobile is the destination of the fleet.

### Congressional Nomination.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8.—Thomas T. Davis, of this city, was this day unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress, by the Republican and Union Convention of the 23d District, after a session of five days.